Herald Tribune

INTERNATIONAL

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

The World's Daily Newspaper ** London, Tuesday, March 5, 1996 No. 35,151

ISRAEL TO PURSUE BOMBERS INTO PALESTINE AREAS

This Time It's Tel Aviv: 12 Die

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TEL AVIV — Prime Minister Shimon Peres said Monday that Israel would strike anywhere to stop the Islamic fundamentalists behind a wave of bombings and ensure the personal security of its citizens.

"We will go to any corner where this terror has taken root," said a statement issued by Mr. Peres after an emergency cabinet meeting.

The cabinet met after a suicide bomber in Tel Aviv killed at least 12 people and wounded more than 100, including children, outside a crowded shopping mall. A caller who said he was speaking for the radical Palestinian group Hamas claimed responsibility for the attack.

The suicide bombing was the second such attack in two days. On Sunday a Hamas suicide bomber killed 18 people on a bus in Jerusalem. Hamas has now killed at least 56 people in four attacks in the last nine days. Four suicide bombers also died in the attacks.

Mr. Peres refused to elaborate on the new policy, but a cabinet member made it clear that Israel was asserting the right to enter Palestinian self-rule areas to fight the Muslim militants behind the wave of bombings. The prime minister also said that the Palestinian Authority, led by Yasser Arafat, had arrested the suspected mastermind of three of the suicide attacks, two in Jerusalem and one in Ashkelon.

The suspect is Mohammed Abu Wardeh, 28, of the West Bank town of Ramallah and a student at a teacher's college there, said Brigadier Zakariya Baloushi, deputy chief of Palestinian intelligence.

Under pressure over the attacks on Israelis, the political leaders of Hamas appealed to the organization's military wing Monday to end the suicide bombings.

"The Hamas Islamic Resistance Movement demands that the Quaasam Brigades and the students of the martyr Yahya Ayyash everywhere halt military attacks," a senior Hamas member, Mohammed Shamaa, said at a news conference in Gaza. He spoke after a meeting between the Hamas political leadership and Mr. Arafat.

The Israeli cabinet also decided to set up a special anti-terror command led by Israel's secret service chief. And it ordered home its delegation to peace talks with Syria in the United States.

The minister of religious affairs, Shimon Shetreet, was asked on television if the Israeli Army now claimed the right to operate in "A" areas: the main West Bank towns and much of the Gaza Strip under the control of Mr. Arafat.

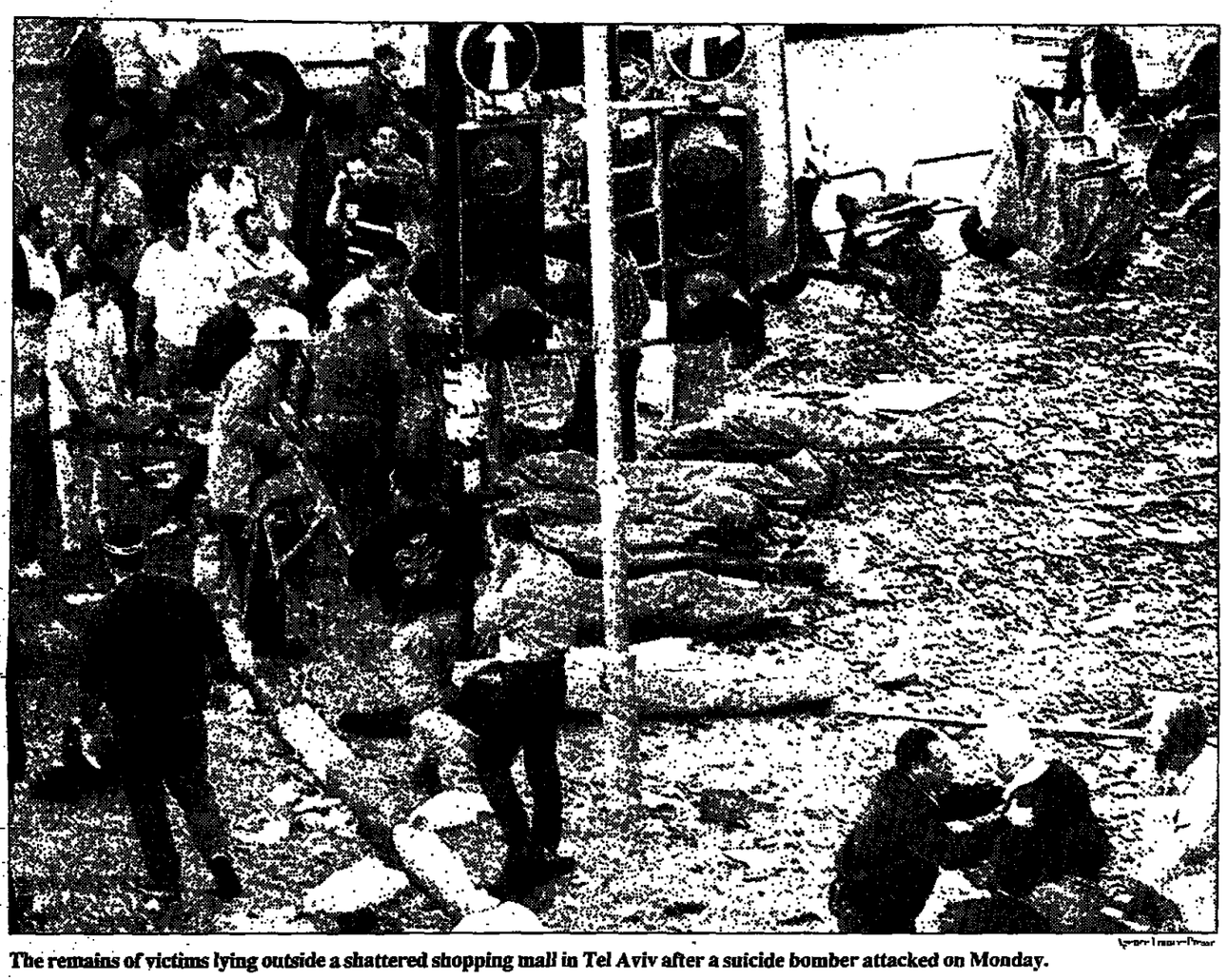
"Unequivocally yes," Mr. Shetreet responded. "There are no restrictions," he added.

Israel has been gradually withdrawing its troops from the West Bank and Gaza Strip since a 1993 peace deal with the Palestine Liberation Organization. It has refrained from sending its army into areas controlled by the Palestinians to fight Muslim militants.

The Israeli-Syrian talks had been suspended until Wednesday following the attack on Sunday.

Syria, stopping short of outright condemnation of that attack, said Monday that Israel could never

See TERROR, Page 6



The remains of victims lying outside a shattered shopping mall in Tel Aviv after a suicide bomber attacked on Monday.

The Victors In Spain Scramble For Control

Thin Margin in Vote Means Aznar Must Woo Outside Support

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MADRID — Spanish conservatives had little time to savor the thrill of victory Monday as they scrambled to form a new government a day after toppling the long-ruling Socialists in national elections.

Although the Popular Party won the election for the powerful lower chamber of Parliament, it fell short of gaining an absolute majority and forced its leader, José María Aznar, to seek political partnerships.

Prime Minister Felipe González, whose Socialist Party won 141 seats but was edged out by the conservatives, must now inform King Juan Carlos I that the Popular Party should be allowed to try to form a government.

Socialists' legacy of change. Page 5.

With investor nervousness triggering a sharp drop in the stock market, Mr. Aznar tried to mend fences and forge an alliance to become Spain's next prime minister.

He was expected to attempt to woo a conservative coalition from Spain's northeastern region of Catalonia, whose 16 seats, combined with the Popular Party's 156, would come close to forming a majority in the 350-seat Congress of Deputies, the lower house.

The coalition, the Catalan Convergence and Union, shares many of Mr. Aznar's conservative economic positions but they are far apart on the issue of regional autonomy for the Catalans, who have their own language and seek greater distance from Madrid's central government.

The Convergence and Union leader, Jordi Pujol i Soley, who has ruled the wealthy northeastern region of Spain since 1980, is a shrewd politician anxious to protect Catalan interests at all costs.

The party adheres to a centrist, pro-business line, but the hub of its policy is always greater freedom for Catalonia within Spain's system of autonomous regions.

Mr. Pujol, eager to have as great a say as possible in national politics, has made it clear that he will act according to his own interests.

Mr. Aznar tried to put a positive spin on his election showing, noting that his party had nearly doubled its vote to almost 10 million since he took over in 1990. But he conceded, "I would have liked to have more seats."

Throughout the last legislature, Mr. Aznar criticized the Catalans for teaming up with the Socialists and now finds himself in the embarrassing position of having to turn to them in order to become prime minister.

On Monday, Mr. Aznar described his relations with Mr. Pujol as "cordial."

"I hope it stays that way," he added.

But Joaquim Molins, a senior official with Convergence and Union, said Monday that the party had not forgotten the abuse it had taken from Mr. Aznar and that its 16 deputies would not approve him as prime minister.

"I said it during the campaign and I say it now," Mr. Molins said.

"This was not an electoral strategy but a firm statement on the reality of the Popular Party's behavior and policy over the past two years," Mr. Molins said.

Mr. Aznar said Monday's stock market plunge occurred because business circles had been expecting a stable government to emerge quickly. He said the drop dramatized the need for such a government.

"The situation is difficult," he said. "But I see no solution other than a Popular Party government."

(AP, AFP, Reuters)

Clinton Seeks To Salvage Peace Process After Bombings

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The United States, vowing to fight back against rising attacks against Israel, on Monday scrambled to salvage gravely threatened Middle East peace efforts, including talks between Israel and Syria that are now on hold.

Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher was meeting with President Bill Clinton's other national security advisers to assess the implications for the peace process and consider ways to help Israel combat the terror attacks.

In advance of the session, U.S. officials said Israel is likely to be given more information about terror groups, especially Hamas, a militant Islamic group dedicated to destroying the Israeli state.

"My assessment of dealing with terrorist forces is that a key to success is getting good intelligence, so the primary emphasis, I would think," would be helping in that area, Defense Secretary William J. Perry said.

A State Department spokesman, Glyn Davies, expressed hopes that the interrupted Israeli-Syrian talks, which have been going on at Wye Plantation near Washington, would resume.

Israel decided to call the negotiating team home to participate in the mourning period for victims of the attacks.

"We don't have any word to give you at this stage about when the Wye talks will proceed again. We would hope obviously that they will. We're going to have to see how things develop," Mr. Davies said.

One U.S. official, speaking anonymously, said

See PEACE, Page 6

Major Offers Guarantees To Hong Kong

By Keith B. Richburg
Washington Post Service

HONG KONG — Declaring that "Hong Kong will never have to walk alone," Prime Minister John Major on Monday promised anxious residents here that Britain would use the global court of public opinion, and even international law, to make sure their rights and freedoms are protected after this colony is handed back to China in 1997.

In a whirlwind day of meetings with local legislators, business leaders and the press, Mr. Major managed to surprise even skeptics here by saying for the first time that Britain would "mobilize the international community" and pursue unspecified "legal avenues" to make sure Beijing honors its signed commitment to maintain Hong Kong's rule of law and way of life after the transition.

Beijing's leaders have repeatedly warned against attempts to internationalize the turnover of Hong Kong. Since they insist that the turnover at the end of June 1997 is strictly a bilateral affair between London and Beijing, Mr. Major's remarks seemed certain to spark an angry retort from the mainland.

Mr. Major pointedly refused to specify what "legal avenues" Britain might use. But local lawmakers said the references seemed to suggest that London would consider using the International Court of Justice in The Hague to address violations of the Joint Declaration, the treaty signed by China and Britain that guarantees Hong Kong a large degree of autonomy and freedoms for 50 years.

That 1984 agreement was registered with the United Nations, giving it at least the veneer of international approval. It is officially a treaty, and although it includes no mechanism for resolving disputes, any violations could be protested in the international court.

British officials have mainly said so far that they would use diplomatic leverage to try to persuade China to maintain

See COLONY, Page 6

After Pledges at Asia Summit, Europe Faces Cost

By Alan Friedman
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — European leaders went into last weekend's Bangkok summit conference hoping they could tiptoe around human rights, promote exports to Asia and enhance their presence in the region.

But the eventual cost of launching the dialogue with Asia may prove higher than anyone in Europe has imagined, and most notably when it comes to Asian demands that Europe open its markets.

"Europe has to be ready to match the kind of market-opening measures already agreed as targets by Asia and the United States," said Renato Ruggiero, director-general of the World Trade Organization in Geneva.

In a telephone interview on Monday, Mr. Ruggiero stressed that "whatever the short-term costs,

NEWS ANALYSIS

the opportunity for Europe to open its markets in order to have Asian markets completely open is much greater than the risk."

In Bangkok, European leaders with an eye on forging broader political and economic ties in the region were careful to avoid any public criticism of the human rights records of any of their Asian counterparts. Yet, the idea of providing instant trade liberalization in response to Asian demands is at first glance not a prospect that sits particularly well with Europe's mercantilist roots and traditions.

On Monday, with the "feel-good summit" of European and Asian leaders having just pledged

See SUMMIT, Page 6

AGENDA

'85 Cruise Ship Terrorist Missing

ROME (AFP) — The leader of a Palestinian commando unit who was sentenced to 30 years in prison for the killing of a crippled American Jewish tourist on the cruise ship Achille Lauro in 1985 has failed to return from parole leave, the Justice Ministry said Monday.

Majed Molki, convicted of the murder of Leon Klinghoffer during the hijacking of the vessel in the eastern Mediterranean, failed to return to his prison in Rome after a 12-day leave to visit a friend's family near Florence, the ministry said.

Italian police launched a manhunt, and Justice Minister Vincenzo Caianello put his ministry's chief inspector, Luigi Scotti, in charge of the investigation to track down Mr. Molki.

China Sets Missile Tests Off Taiwan

BEIJING (Reuters) — China announced Tuesday that it will hold missile tests at sea starting on Friday in an area just off Taiwan, apparently as part of military exercises intended to intimidate the island before it holds presidential elections later this month. "From March 8 to 15, 1996, the Chinese People's Liberation Army will conduct ground-to-ground missile launching trainings in a sea area," the Xinhua news agency said.

J. David Ake/Agence France-Presse

ON A ROLL — Bob Dole, campaigning for the Georgia primary Monday at an Atlanta factory, picked up an endorsement in Washington. Page 3.

In Cable TV's Wars, Sports Is the Battleground

By Geraldine Fabrikant
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In India, 10 million cable television households had access last week to 200 hours of televised World Cup cricket matches through Star Sports, a joint venture of Rupert Murdoch's News Corp. and John C. Malone's Tele-Communications Inc.

Those who cared only about the home team could switch to the rival programmer, the Walt Disney Co.'s ESPN International, which was showing "India Victorious" — highlights of the Indian national team's past matches. ESPN has obtained the rights to all the team's matches outside World Cup competition from the Board of Cricket Control of India.

The fact that neither Star Sports nor ESPN International expects to turn a profit from its cricket coverage is almost beside the point.

In international television sports coverage, the trick is to secure programming rights and attract loyal local audiences. The money, the companies trust, will eventually follow, and so they are slugging it out in nascent cable markets like India. The cricket World Cup continues through March 17.

Disney became the world's largest media company with its recently completed acquisition of ESPN's majority owner, Capital Cities/ABC. And, like the News Corp., Disney is well aware that while televised sports is a mature, if thriving, business in the United States, there is plenty of room for growth in markets around the world.

There is also plenty of room to lose money, given the political and cultural vagaries and the uncertain revenue streams in many of the Asian and Latin

See SPORTS, Page 6

Dow Jones	Trib Index
Up 63.59	Up 0.16%
5600.15	134.47

The Dollar

New York	Mon. close	previous close
DM	1.478	1.4756
Pound	1.5275	1.5285
Yen	105.20	105.275
FF	5.064	5.064

Newsstand Prices

Bahrain	1.000 Din	Malta	45 c.
Cyprus	C. £ 1.00	Nigeria	125.00 Naira
Denmark	14.00 D.Kr.	Oman	1.250 Rials
Finland	12.00 F.M.	Qatar	10.00 Rials
Gibraltar	£ 0.85	Rep. Ireland	IR £ 1.00
Great Britain	£ 0.90	Saudi Arabia	10.00 R
Egypt	£E 5	S. Africa	R10 + VAT
Jordan	1.250 JD	U.A.E.	10.00 Dirh
Kenya	K. SH. 150	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	$ 1.20
Kuwait	600 Fils	Zimbabwe	Zim.$20.00

9 770294 805025 10

On the Thai Border / **An Elusive and Clever Foe**

Doctors Race to Tame Deadly Strains of Malaria

By Seth Mydans
New York Times Service

MAE LA, Thailand — The ragged mountains and thick jungles along the Thai-Burmese border, rife with ethnic insurgencies, wandering refugees and smugglers of gems and teakwood, are the world's epicenter of drug-resistant malaria.

As scientists race to produce new anti-malarial drugs, parasites borne by mosquitoes are developing resistances that have spread across the world and raised fears of a day when some strains of the disease become incurable.

And because financing for malaria research has shrunk, new drugs are being developed more slowly. As armies battle in the jungles here, there is also an imminent threat that refugee camps could be disbanded and that the drug-resistant disease could explode through the region.

Inside a dusty Thai refugee camp, in a bamboo clinic with a tiny thatch-walled laboratory, a small band of European doctors and ethnic Karen refugees they have trained to assist them are hurrying to stay one step ahead of the disease.

"The parasites are very, very clever; much more clever than us," said Michele van Vugt, a Dutch doctor, barefoot in her clinic where patients lie wrapped in blankets. "This area, we don't know why, is the area where the resistance begins. And then it spreads all over the world."

François Nosten, a French doctor who runs the clinics, said that published research has shown that the Thai-Burmese border harbors the highest degree of drug resistance in the world, judged both by numbers of infected patients and the "intrinsic resistance" of parasites in laboratory tests.

"Malaria here is the most advanced in the world," he said. "This place is really the epicenter."

He said he believed that the first drug resistances appeared years ago among gem miners who traveled from Cambodia across Thailand to Burma, and then were transmitted through Bangladesh to India and finally, after 30 years, to Africa.

The agents of transmission were the people who carried the resistant parasites in their blood and were bitten again. "Basically, you can say the resistance is spread by bus," Dr. Nosten said. "It is people traveling. The mosquito is lazy; it does not travel."

Sooner or later, the newest wave of resistance will spread outward from the Thai-Burmese border area, he said. What the doctors here are fighting for is time.

"We need time to develop more drugs or a vaccine or other means of controlling the disease," Dr. Nosten said. "We must hold it back, and these camps are where we make our stand."

Every day, infected refugees come in for treatment and testing at the small clinics run by the Shoklo Malaria Research Unit, which Dr. Nosten opened 10 years ago. Their blood is drawn, then studied with the use of a centrifuge, microscopes and a blood-count machine in a makeshift laboratory.

Though the research staff is small, there are thousands of patients and the doctors are at the forefront of malaria research. They are financed by the Wellcome Trust, a medical research foundation, the World Health Organization, the U.S. Army and others.

They have produced some of the leading studies of experimental vaccines, drug dosages and treatment regimens and, most hopefully, of a medication called artesunate, based on a traditional Chinese herbal potion, which now stands as one of the last lines of defense against the drug-resistant parasites.

While AIDS and terrifying illnesses like the one caused by the Ebola virus have captured public attention, malaria may be the most deadly disease in the world, closely matched by tuberculosis, which is also showing a resurgence based on drug-resistant strains.

Seth Mydans/The New York Times

A doctor, Christina Luxemburger, watching as a staff worker weighs a baby at a Karen refugee camp in Mae La, Thailand.

Health experts estimate that 300 million people are infected with malaria every year and that more than 2 million die. Ninety percent of the cases are found in tropical Africa, but doctors say the drug resistances that make the disease so difficult to treat have mostly originated here.

It was in Thailand that resistance to the historic standby, quinine, first appeared in the late 1950s, and in Thailand that quinine's synthetic form, cloroquine, and the next-generation drug, Fansidar, lost most of their effectiveness.

NOW the parasites that infect the refugee population along the Thai-Burmese border are showing a 50 percent resistance to one of the last drugs in the line, mefloquine, and an 80 percent resistance among children, the researchers here said.

"The parasite has developed resistance to all the anti-malarial drugs that have been thrown at it, with the possible exception of the Chinese drug," said Dr. Nicholas White, director of the Wellcome-Mahidol University Oxford Tropical Research Program in Bangkok.

"If we lose that battle, we are talking about untreatable malaria," he said. "We are basically talking about places in the world where you cannot go. That would certainly make people sit up. It would mean you can't go on holiday to northern Thailand. You can't go to Cambodia. You can't go to northern Burma. And it would spread."

As the disease became more deadly, Dr. White said, research was slowed by the fact that malaria is seen as an ailment of the poor and therefore does not offer the potential market that would justify huge expenditures by drug companies.

"The most effective anti-malarial measure in the world is money," he said, referring to the expense of research on both insecticides and drug treatments. "You spray money at malaria, you tend to get rid of it."

The U.S. military, for whom disease is as much a threat as enemy fire, remains one of the most reliable backers of malaria research.

"A few GIs got vivax malaria in Somalia, which was good for malaria," Dr. White said. "Every GI that gets malaria is jolly good for the world because that means more money for malarial drug research."

Along the border here, where some 90,000 refugees live in a dozen camps, those with malaria receive treatment and also contribute to research into the disease.

In recent months, however, the camps have come under attack by a breakaway faction of the ethnic Karen insurgency that governs them.

Dr. Nosten said he fears the destruction of his research project, but even more, the dispersal of his sick patients and the deadly parasites they harbor.

"Our main concern is that if our work is disrupted, malaria will explode again," he said. "And the resistant strain will spread, and spread fast, and spread all over the place. It will spread into Thailand, Burma and Laos — and why stop there?"

COMING UP
Stalin's legacy is an issue that is no more comfortable for Russia's new Communists than it was for the old ones.

Howard Hints At Australian Firmness on Human Rights

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SYDNEY — Prime Minister-elect John Howard said Monday his government would enjoy "excellent" relations with Asian leaders but hinted at a tougher stance on human rights in the region.

"I would defend the principles and values of this country abroad, and I will also go abroad representing the great liberal democratic tradition of this country," he said at his first news conference since his victory in Saturday's parliamentary elections.

Mr. Howard's Liberal-National Party coalition won about twice as many seats as Prime Minister Paul Keating's Labor Party, ending Mr. Keating's four years in office and the Labor Party's 13-year reign.

President Suharto said Tuesday that Indonesia should continue to build up good relations with Australia under Mr. Howard. Mr. Keating had pursued a vigorous policy of engagement with Asia.

The Indonesian ambassador to Canberra, Wiryono Sastrohandoyo, quoted President Suharto as saying, "We should continue to build good relations with this southern neighbor of ours because we mutually need each other."

While in opposition, Mr. Howard's coalition regularly complained that Australia was not doing enough to promote human rights and democracy in Asia, especially in the nearby Indonesian island province of East Timor.

Mr. Howard said he thought he would have "excellent relations" with Asia, but that they would be relations based on the proposition that to have any kind of association with another country has to involve a mutual commitment.

"I will never, ever be willing to compromise the values and principles of this country," he said.

"Good relations with the region, our region, is not just the invention of the outgoing prime minister," he added. "There is a long bipartisan contribution to this process, and I will continue it."

Financial markets welcomed Mr. Howard's triumph by surging on the first day of trading after the polls.

Mr. Howard said his first official state visit would be to an Asian country. But he said he expected to devote most of his overall attention to domestic issues.

The prime minister-elect, an avowed monarchist, also said that he would not insist that the country preserve its ties to English royalty. Mr. Keating had strongly advocated republic status.

Mr. Howard said he would hold a constitutional convention on the subject in 1997. *(AFP, AP, Reuters)*

Trial Delayed for Ex-South Africa Defense Minister

The Associated Press

DURBAN, South Africa — Lawyers for a former defense minister accused of planning murder asked for more time Monday, delaying a trial that is expected to uncover explosive details about the white minority government's fight for apartheid.

A crowd of reporters, pouring rain and a few supporters greeted former Defense Minister Magnus Malan and 19 other defendants as they entered the Supreme Court in Durban.

The accused left about an hour later after Justice Jan Hugo granted a one-week postponement.

Defense lawyers contended that they had lacked sufficient time to study an additional charge filed last week by the prosecutor, Tim McNally, who is the attorney general of KwaZulu-Natal Province.

In an indictment in December, Mr. Malan and his co-defendants were accused of training fighters loyal to the Zulu nationalist Inkatha Freedom Party *and of sending them on murder missions* against anti-apartheid activists, particularly those linked to the African National Congress.

The indictment described the massacre of 13 people, including six children under the age of 10, at a house in the KwaMakutha black township in 1987.

Last week, prosecutors added a broader conspiracy charge that alleged further unspecified activities against anti-apartheid figures.

Jodi Bieber/The Associated Press

General Malan leaving the Supreme Court on Monday in Johannesburg.

■ Case Against General

Suzanne Daley of The New York Times reported earlier from Johannesburg:

Prosecutors say that General Malan and his 19 co-defendants, including two former chiefs of the South African Defense Force, created the hit squad because they were intent on pitting the country's two leading black parties, Inkatha and the African National Congress, against each other.

South Africa has already heard gruesome details of political assassinations in the trial of a colonel, Eugene de Kock, who headed the notorious Vlakplaas police unit.

But this prosecution, on murder and other charges, *is the first to try to link* such brutal killings to the upper echelons of the National Party government, and the first to bring some of the most feared and powerful officials of the apartheid era into the dock.

Court papers suggest that the decision to train the Inkatha recruits in tactics like "house penetration" and "attacks on identified targets" took more than a month and progressed in bureaucratic fashion with meetings, memos, organization charts, and debates over which bank account to use.

After their training, the papers say, the Inkatha men remained under the government's tight control.

The charges against General Malan have prompted a wave of protests from far-rightists. They say the new government *is conducting a witch hunt.*

Some have tried to press President Nelson Mandela into offering the defendants amnesty. But Mr. Mandela has steadfastly refused to intervene in the case, saying the law must take its course.

General Malan, who spent more than 40 years in the South African Army and was a business consultant at the time of his arrest last year, says that he is innocent and looks forward to his day in court.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Rates Cut in Singapore For International Calls

SINGAPORE (AFP) — Singapore Telecommunications Ltd. said Monday that it was reducing by up to 18 percent it rates for international direct-dialing calls to Japan, the United States, Britain and 40 other places in Europe and Asia, beginning April 1.

"Cheaper IDD calls will reduce the cost of doing business in Singapore and contribute to maintaining Singapore's position as a regional hub," a company statement said.

O'Hare Tops Busy List

WASHINGTON (AP) — Chicago's O'Hare International Airport handled the most passengers of any airport last year, while Memphis International in Tennessee led in cargo handling, according to a report released Monday by Airports Council International.

O'Hare handled 67,254,586 passengers, up 1.2 percent from the year before, the council said, followed by Atlanta Hartsfield, 57,734,755; London Heathrow, 54,452,636; Dallas-Fort Worth, 54,369,613; and Los Angeles International, 53,909,223. Memphis, where Federal Express is based, moved 1,712,066 metric tons of cargo, a 3.5 percent increase, Next were Tokyo Narita, 1,662,852; Los Angeles, 1,597,219; Miami, 1,584,680; and New York-JFK, 1,572,840.

Air France Flights Cut

PARIS (Reuters) — Air France canceled 23 of its 350 European flights Monday because of a one-day strike by a cabin crew union over wages, a spokesman for the state-owned airline said.

Passengers with bookings had been warned in advance and transferred to other flights, the spokesman said.

The Moscow subway system was thrown into chaos Monday after a high-voltage cable caught fire in a tunnel, forcing the evacuation of the Novoslobodskaya station in the morning rush hour while fire fighters took two hours to extinguish the blaze. *(Reuters)*

Belgian air traffic controllers have called off a strike threatened for Tuesday pending the outcome of talks on promotions. *(Reuters)*

A strike by Bucharest subway workers over wages and working conditions slowed rush hour traffic to a crawl as 700,000 commuters jammed bus and tram lines Monday. *(AP)*

Correction

A map on Page 1 of some editions Monday incorrectly showed South Carolina and North and South Dakota as states that are holding Republican primary elections this week.

Renew your auto insurance from a cafe in Rio.

Sprint. The way to get anything done from anywhere.

To call, just dial the access number for the country you're visiting. In no time at all, you'll be connected to an English-speaking Sprint Operator or an automated voice prompt. It's that simple.

COUNTRIES	ACCESS NUMBERS	COUNTRIES	ACCESS NUMBERS	COUNTRIES	ACCESS NUMBERS	COUNTRIES	ACCESS NUMBERS
American Samoa	633-1000	Denmark +	800-1-0877	Korea (KT) ◆◆	009-16	San Marino +	172-1877
Antigua Ω (dedicated phones)	*H*+0	Dominican Republic ▲	1-800-751-7877	Korea ‡	550-FONE	Saudi Arabia	1800-15
Antigua Ω (pay phones)	1-800-366-4663	Ecuador	999-171	Liechtenstein +	155-9777	Singapore +	8000-177-177
Argentina	001-800-777-1111	Egypt (Cairo) +	356-4777	Lithuania	8◆197	Slovak Republic +	0042-087-187
Armenia	8-10-155	El Salvador	800-1776	Luxembourg	0800-0115	South Africa +	0-800-99-0001
Aruba Ω	800-8870	Fiji Islands	004-890-100-3	Macao	0800-121	Spain	900-99-0013
Australia (Optus) +	1-800-551-10	Finland +	9800-1-0284	Malaysia +	800-0016	Sweden +	020-799-011
Australia (Telstra) +	1-800-881-877	France +	19◆0087	Mexico +	95-800-877-8000	Switzerland +	155-9777
Austria +	022-903-014	Germany +	0130-0013	Monaco +	19◆0087	Syrian Arab Republic +★	0888
Bahamas +	1-800-389-2111	Greece +	008-001-411	Netherlands Antilles ★ (Curacao & Bonaire) +	001-800-745-1111	Taiwan	0080-14-0877
Bahrain	800-777	Guam	950-1366	Netherlands +	06-022-9119	Thailand	001-999-13-877
Barbados ★	1-800-534-0042	Guatemala +	195	New Zealand	000-999	Turkey +	00-800-1-4477
Belgium +	0800-10014	Honduras ▲	121	Nicaragua (Managua)	171	Ukraine	8-100-15
Belize (hotels)	556	Hong Kong	800-1877	Norway +	800-19877	U.S. Virgin Islands	1-800-877-8000
Belize (all other)	812	Hungary +	00◆800-01-877	Panama	115	U.S.A.	1-800-877-8000
Bermuda ★	1-800-623-0877	Iceland +★	800-9003	Peru	176	United Arab Emirates +	800-131
Bolivia	0800-3333	India +	000-127	Philippines (ETPI stations only) ◇	105-01	United Kingdom (BT)	0800-89-0877
Brazil	000-8016	Indonesia (Indosat)	001-801-15	Philippines (PhilCom) ▲	102-611	United Kingdom (Mercury)	0500-89-0877
British Virgin Islands	1-800-877-8000	Indonesia (Satelindo)	008-801-15	Philippines (PLDT)	105-16	Uruguay	000417
Bulgaria ▲	00-800-1010	Ireland +	1-80022-55-2001	Poland +	00-800-111-3115	Vatican City +	172-1877
Canada	1-800-877-8000	Israel +	177-102-2727	Portugal +	05017-1-877	Venezuela	800-1111-0
Cayman Islands	1-800-366-4663	Italy +	172-1877	Puerto Rico	1-800-877-8000	Vietnam (calling centers)	1201-1111
Chile	00◆0317	Jamaica (hotels)	873	Romania +	01-800-0877		
China +	108-13	Jamaica (airports, docks)	5	Russia (Moscow) +	155-6133		
Colombia	980-130-010	Japan (IDC) +	0066-55-877	Russia (all other) +	8095-155-6133		
Costa Rica +	0800-0013-0123	Japan (KDD) +	0039-131	St. Lucia ★	1-800-277-7468		
Croatia +	99-385-0113	Jordan	18-800-777	Saipan (Tinian and Rota) +	1-235-0333		
Cyprus ★	080-900-01	Kenya ★	0800-12	Saipan (all other)	235-0333		
Czech Republic +	0042-087-187	Korea (Dacom) +	0039-13				

Certain restrictions apply where country-to-country calling is available. Rates subject to change. For Customer Service call the Sprint Access Number of the country you're in or 1-800-877-4646 while in the U.S. Non-bolded countries allow calls to the U.S., Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands and Guam only. **Bold denotes country-to-country calling availability. Calls to Singapore and Thailand not allowed.** ◆ Wait for second tone. + Public phones may require coin or card. ▲ Not available from pay phones. ◆◆ From pay phones, push red button, wait for tone, then dial "02". ◇ Available only from specially-marked phones. ‡ Available at military phones only. Ω Available from airports/seaports only. ★ Also allows calls to Canada. © 1996 Sprint

Sprint.

Printed by Newsfax International, London. Registered as a newspaper at the post office.

THE AMERICAS

Gingrich Endorses Dole

House Speaker Jumps on Bandwagon

By Brian Knowlton
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — Newt Gingrich, the speaker of the House, on Monday endorsed Bob Dole for president and said he had cast his vote for the Kansas senator in Georgia's Republican primary.

"I would never reject the gratitude of the next president," Mr. Gingrich said in a statement. "Bob Dole is a close personal friend and great leader. Together we passed the balanced budget, tax cuts and welfare reform, which when he is president will all be signed into law. And I did vote for him this morning."

The House speaker cast an early vote in the Georgia primary, which will be held Tuesday.

The endorsement was welcome news for Mr. Dole as he prepared for a series of primary elections Tuesday that could help vault him into a decisive lead over his rivals for the Republican presidential nomination.

Polls showed the Senate majority leader ahead in all of the eight states that will hold primaries Tuesday — including Georgia, for which Mr. Gingrich cast an absentee ballot Monday — and in New York, which holds its primary Thursday. The nine states will select about one-third of the total delegates needed for nomination.

Earlier, Mr. Gingrich had said that Mr. Dole could lock up the nomination by continuing to do well through the important "Super Tuesday" primaries on March 12.

Mr. Dole was buoyed Saturday by a clear victory in the South Carolina primary over Patrick J. Buchanan. He later collected all 14 delegates in the primary in Puerto Rico.

Having prevailed in South Carolina, which is seen as the first potent indicator of candidate strength in the South, Mr. Dole chose to sit out a nationally televised encounter Sunday among the leading Republicans, in essence ignoring his rivals' taunts that he comes across poorly in debates.

Mr. Dole's strategy may have paid off.

Mr. Buchanan, the publisher Steve Forbes and the former Tennessee governor Lamar Alexander made barbed references to Mr. Dole's absence. Mr. Buchanan said he could not defeat President Bill Clinton in the fall if he "can't even stand up here."

But the three men spent much of the debate attacking one another's ideas, not Mr. Dole's.

Attention was further distracted from Mr. Dole's absence when police handcuffed and forcibly removed one candidate, Alan Keyes, from the television studio staging the debate after he protested the station's refusal to allow him to take part. He was later released.

"This is a disgrace to American democracy," Mr. Keyes, a former U.S. ambassador, said Monday on NBC. "Party bosses or media bosses should not be allowed to select candidates in America."

The station had invited only the four candidates who had done best so far. Mr. Keyes, who has campaigned for a return to traditional values, received 2 percent of the vote in South Carolina and has four delegates to date.

Others excluded from the debate included the California congressman Robert Dornan and Senator Richard Lugar of Indiana, who has said he will withdraw from the race this week if he does not do well Tuesday.

Nonetheless, the image of Mr. Keyes, the only black candidate, being wrestled out of the station and into a patrol car by beefy policemen in a Southern city was a jarring one for many viewers.

After Mr. Keyes was released, he got a ride from Mayor Bill Campbell of Atlanta, who had driven over to pick him up. The Georgia Republican chairman, Rusty Paul, said that he had "never been so embarrassed."

Meanwhile, Mr. Dole's campaign managers defended his decision to skip the debate, though he was thought to have lost some support earlier in Arizona for sitting out a debate there. They said he had a full campaign schedule and could not let television schedulers dictate his activities.

In the debate, Mr. Buchanan's call for high tariffs on Japanese, Chinese and other foreign-made goods came in for sharp criticism from Mr. Forbes and Mr. Alexander, who said such tariffs would amount to tax increases for American consumers.

"The problem is, Steve, you just haven't read and studied the problem like I have," Mr. Buchanan said. "I'm surprised you didn't study that up at Princeton or that little prep school you went to, Steve."

Mr. Buchanan said that the tariffs would make U.S. goods more competitive.

Mr. Alexander joined in on Mr. Forbes's side. "We're right about this and you're wrong about this," he told Mr. Buchanan.

Frank Perlmuter/Agence France-Presse

Steve Forbes, left, Lamar Alexander and Patrick J. Buchanan being prepared for the television debate in Atlanta, which Bob Dole skipped.

Buchanan Was a Trickster for Nixon in 1972

By George Lardner
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Patrick J. Buchanan strongly favored a plan of "covert operations" to harass and embarrass Democratic contenders in the heady days at the Nixon White House before the Watergate scandal.

Then a White House speechwriter and enthusiastic member of the Nixon campaign's "attack group," Mr. Buchanan laid out his ideas in an April 10, 1972, memo that looked ahead to the summer's Democratic National Convention in Miami Beach. It was addressed to Attorney General John Mitchell and the White House chief of staff, H. R. Haldeman.

On the memo's last page — one never turned over to Watergate congressional investigators — Mr. Buchanan and his top aide recommended staging counterfeit attacks by one Democrat on another, fouling up scheduled events, arranging demonstrations and spreading rumors to plague the rival party, all the while being careful not to run afoul of the Secret Service.

Mr. Buchanan denied before the Senate Watergate Committee in 1973 that he was aware of any "covert operations" that the Republicans had sponsored for the Democratic convention.

It is unclear whether the last page of the four-page memo, composed by Mr. Buchanan and his chief aide, Ken Khachigian, was ever sent. But it shows how the blunt-spoken Mr. Buchanan felt about political espionage against the Democrats. It also indicates that he knew that covert operations were being "directed" out of the White House "as they have been in the past."

Mr. Buchanan was an aggressive, outspoken defender of President Richard M. Nixon during the Watergate scandal, but was never caught up in it.

In addition to his speechwriting work, Mr. Buchanan was in charge of "opposition research" for the Nixon White House and was, as he put it in one memo, a "regular and enthusiastic member of the campaign 'Attack Group' " that met regularly to discuss 1972 political strategy.

A spokesman for Mr. Buchanan's presidential campaign declined to comment on the memo.

On the campaign trail these days, this leading contender for the Republican presidential nomination, makes only passing references to his time at the Nixon White House. He joined Mr. Nixon in 1966 when the former vice president was planning his comeback and stayed with him until Mr. Nixon resigned in August 1974.

But Mr. Buchanan is rarely asked about his experience as he hops from state to state, and he rarely speaks about it.

The memo began by proposing the creation of an overt and hard-hitting outpost in Miami Beach to take advantage of "running sores" at the forthcoming Democratic convention there.

It said the outpost — which Mr. Buchanan planned to run — should be made public and should spend almost all of its time with the national press.

"Anyone at the Observation Post should be clean as a hound's tooth — and the Observation Post should have no hand in any 'covert operations' ongoing in Miami," it said.

Eventually, in the wake of the Watergate break-in and cover-up, the memo was among records subpoenaed by Senate investigators for an inquiry into alleged sabotage and "dirty tricks" during the 1972 campaign.

White House counsel told Mr. Buchanan not to produce his political memos, but Senate lawyers obtained what they thought was a complete copy of the April 1972 document by serving another subpoena on the Committee to Re-Elect the President, popularly known as Creep.

Only three pages were produced. The Senate Watergate committee never learned that there was a fourth page.

High Court Expands Police Power

5-to-4 Ruling Allows Seizure of Property Used in Prostitution

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court on Monday gave the government more power to seize property linked to crimes, allowing confiscation of a Michigan woman's car used by her husband for sex with a prostitute.

The 5-to-4 ruling, condemned by three justices as blantantly unfair, expands police power to take property owned at least in part by innocent people.

It bolsters efforts by prosecutors to enforce forfeiture laws aggressively as a crime-fighting tool.

In other cases, the court:

• Ruled, 6-2, that the government did not have to reimburse two Agent Orange makers sued by Vietnam veterans who said they were injured by the defoliant.

• Agreed to study a 39-year-old Maine law that denies property tax exemptions to summer camps run by churches if most of the campers are out-of-staters.

• Rejected the appeal of two former Massachusetts high school students and their parents who objected to an "indecent" program on sex education and AIDS.

In the Michigan seizure case, the court ruled that such forfeitures do not violate anyone's due-process rights and do not amount to an unlawful governmental taking of private property.

"A long and unbroken line of cases holds that an owner's interest in property may be forfeited by reason of the use to which the property is put, even though the owner did not know that it was to be put to such use," Chief Justice William H. Rehnquist wrote for the court.

"The state here sought to deter illegal activity that contributes to neighborhood deterioration and unsafe streets," he wrote.

Justices Sandra Day O'Connor, Antonin Scalia, Clarence Thomas and Ruth Bader Ginsburg joined Mr. Rehnquist's opinion. Justices John Paul Stevens, David H. Souter, Stephen G. Breyer and Anthony M. Kennedy dissented.

In a spirited dissent, Justice Stevens wrote, "For centuries, prostitutes have been plying their trade on other people's property." But only recently, he added, have governments resorted to confiscating innocent people's property if it was where "a single transaction with a prostitute has been consummated."

"The logic of the court's analysis would permit the states to exercise virtually unbridled power to confiscate vast amounts of property," he wrote.

Forbes's Rookies Battle Hostile N.Y. Party Pros

By Clifford J. Levy
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — After a third-place finish in South Carolina, Steve Forbes has opened his presidential campaign in New York needing a strong showing in Thursday's primary.

But he is finding that the same Republican Party machine that tried to keep him off the ballot is also undermining his efforts to assemble a staff, forcing him to rely on a few renegade Republican consultants and a cadre of young rookies.

Nearly all of the state's Republican leaders are supporting Senator Bob Dole, and they have made it clear that they consider Republicans who work for Mr. Forbes to be turncoats who may face retribution.

So the Forbes campaign has had to scramble to fill several of its key posts. Its director in New York City is a 22-year-old, Michael Muller, whose last job was as an aide to a Democratic assemblywoman. The director in western New York, Moria Reynolds, is also 22.

Ms. Reynolds is a Canadian who became an American citizen in 1992 and registered to vote only after seeing Mr. Forbes on television three months ago. Explaining the hostility that she has felt from party regulars, she recalled that when she visited a local Young Republicans club recently, she was assailed for discussing Mr. Forbes.

"They told me to shut up," she said. "They told me that this was no place to be talking about politics. And it was a Young Republicans meeting!"

Thomas L. Slater, one of only two experienced Republican advisers running the campaign in New York, acknowledged that "the only way that we were able to do this was to find a lot of people who have never been able to participate in politics before."

For many years, Mr. Slater ran political operations for the Republicans who control the state Senate, but since signing on with Mr. Forbes, he, too, has been an outcast among party leaders.

Dole officials dismissed such complaints, saying they and state party officials never pressured people to shun the Forbes campaign. They also said that when they challenged Mr. Forbes's nominating petitions in court, they were merely trying to ensure that his campaign followed the rules.

New York Republicans have not encountered this situation before. Until this year, the New York Republican primary had never been contested because the state party had successfully used ballot rules to keep all challengers to the party's favored candidate out of the race.

But the Forbes campaign spent $1 million to defeat the state party and get his name on the ballot. And with that triumph behind them, Mr. Slater and other campaign officials emphasize that they can beat the party machine again.

Mr. Forbes is trailing Mr. Dole by up to 25 percentage points in the latest polls. But as in other states, the Forbes campaign is hoping that television advertisements and appearances by their candidate will make the difference.

The ads may prove to be even more important in New York because of the campaign's weak organization. The campaign said it plans to spend at least $1 million on television advertisements between Saturday and Thursday, including a half-hour block of time for a call-in show for Mr. Forbes.

The strength of the Forbes staff could still be an important factor in the primary because of the timing. The primary is on Thursday because Tuesday, the traditional Election Day, is a Jewish holiday, Purim. And since this is also the first contested Republican primary in New York's history, campaign officials worry that many Republican voters may not know or care about the balloting.

The state party is expected to push hard for Mr. Dole.

The Dole delegates and alternates are mostly members of Congress and the state legislature; those for Mr. Forbes and the other contender in New York, Patrick J. Buchanan, are not widely known. So it is possible that voters who are not particularly pleased with Mr. Dole might still pull his lever because they like the delegate who is linked to him.

POLITICAL NOTES

Clinton's Ex-Partner Is Ready to Fight

LITTLE ROCK, Arkansas — A former business partner of Bill Clinton's who is a key defendant in the first jury trial in the Whitewater case pledged Monday to "kick the hell out of these Republican prosecutors."

As jury selection began for the trial, James McDougal, a former savings and loan executive, arrived at the U.S. Courthouse in Little Rock in a combative mood. "This is going to be one of the best days of my life," he said. "We're going to kick the hell out of these Republican prosecutors."

Mr. McDougal; his former wife, Susan, and Governor Jim Guy Tucker are charged with loan fraud in transactions during the 1980s stemming from the failure of Madison Guaranty. Mr. Tucker succeeded Mr. Clinton as governor and the McDougals were partners with Bill and Hillary Clinton in the failed Whitewater real estate venture.

All three defendants say they are victims of politically motivated efforts to damage Mr. Clinton. No charges have been filed against the president or the first lady.

Mr. Clinton has been subpoenaed to testify for the defense in the first trial. He will respond to the anticipated testimony of David Hale, a former Little Rock businessman who has claimed Mr. Clinton and Mr. Tucker pressured him to make an illegal federally backed $300,000 loan to Susan McDougal. Prosecutors say the loan was never repaid and contributed to the failure of the bank. Mr. Clinton and Mr. Tucker deny the allegations. *(Reuters)*

Rubber-Stamp Rule

AMHERST, Massachusetts — Simon Alciere finally heard back from that bid he submitted in August 1994, and now he's got a $1 million government contract.

Mr. Alciere, the owner of Simon's Stamps, figures the order will come to about 40,000 rubber stamps a year.

He said he might even have to double his five-person staff to keep up with the job, which could triple the company's annual gross sales of about $100,000.

His company, which operates out of a converted rail station here, was one of more than 104 companies that bid on the contract.

Mr. Alciere said he filled out "a few hundred pages of paperwork," figuring he had nothing to lose and a lot to gain.

"I don't know why it took the government so long to decide where to buy its rubber stamps," he said after he was notified that his company was selected to do the work. *(AP)*

Lawmakers to Retire

WASHINGTON — Representative Sam Gibbons, 76, of Florida, the senior Democrat on the House Ways and Means Committee, said Monday that he will retire after this year.

"I will not seek re-election," he said. "After 34 years in the Congress, I am ready to do something new." He plans to teach, serve on boards and work for Mr. Clinton's re-election. Mr. Gibbons, who as a young man parachuted into Normandy on the night before D-Day, has represented his district since 1963.

In another congressional retirement, Representative Toby Roth, Republican of Wisconsin, announced that he would not seek re-election. Mr. Roth, who has served 18 years, did not disclose his plans. *(AP)*

Quote/Unquote

Rudolph W. Giuliani, mayor of New York, asked if his rejection of Steve Forbes's flat-tax plan meant that he would support Bob Dole: "I actually can find things I disagree with with just about everyone that's running, and lots of things I agree with. The flat tax is not for me." *(NYT)*

Away From Politics

• Thirty-five cars of a freight train derailed Monday at Weyauwega, Wisconsin, and a tanker carrying propane exploded, setting fire to buildings and forcing the evacuation of the entire town of 1,600, authorities said. *(AP)*

• A mother told the police in Vallejo, California, that she obeyed the voices in her head that told her to drop her 3-year-old son over a sea wall. A search failed to turn up the boy's body. Lakesia Edwards, 20, was in custody for investigation of murder. *(AP)*

• A disabled student at Arizona State University, who slipped into a coma and sat slumped in his wheelchair unnoticed for a week by fellow students has died. Ellis Mather was 21. *(AP)*

• Violent downblast from the V-22 Osprey aircraft poses a danger to commandos who would use the tilt-rotor plane to rappel into combat zones, according to new testing done by the military. The Defense Department plans to buy 523 V-22s for an estimated $53 billion, with most going to the Marines and 48 to the navy. *(AP)*

• Soldiers at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, used fire hoses and pepper spray to free a guard and quell a five-hour uprising at a military prison. About 140 military policemen stormed the embattled wing of the U.S. Disciplinary Barracks, freed the hostage and restored order. *(AP)*

6% Decline Proposed In Pentagon's Budget

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The Clinton administration unveiled Monday a proposed 1997 Defense Department budget of $242.6 billion, a 6 percent decline from this year's spending.

The portion of the Pentagon budget that will take the biggest cut is procurement of new weapons, a field that Secretary of Defense William J. Perry has said needs a major infusion of funds to keep forces modern.

Mr. Perry said Monday, however, that procurement spending would start increasing in 1998. Last year the Pentagon said it would start increasing such spending this year, but the administration has now reversed course and delayed the jump.

Total spending would drop from $252 billion in the current budget year to $242.6 billion, then rise to $248.1 billion in 1998 and $254.2 billion in 1999. These figures do not include Energy Department spending on nuclear weapons.

The budget, for the fiscal year starting Oct. 1, includes a 3 percent pay raise for both military and civilian employees, compared with a 2.4 percent raise this year.

The army would stay at 495,000 soldiers and the Marine Corps would remain at 174,000. The air force would shrink by 7,000, to 381,000, and the navy would drop 18,000, to 407,000.

The American University of Paris
presents the fifth annual seminar on

NEGOTIATION

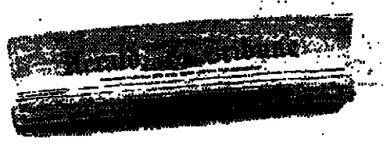
conducted by professors
Deborah M. Kolb & Bruce M. Patton
of
THE PROGRAM on NEGOTIATION at HARVARD LAW SCHOOL

■ Effective training in negotiation techniques and dispute resolution for senior management
■ Lectures, demonstrations and exercises, conducted in English

Paris: March 21 & 22, 1996
Contact: The American University of Paris
Tel.: (33-1) 47.20.44.99 Fax: (33-1) 47.20.45.64
email: 75162.1003@compuserve.com

To Our Readers In The Air

The IHT is available every day on over 100 quality airlines worldwide.
If you don't find your copy on your airline of choice, please fax or write to:
Didier Brun,
International Herald Tribune,
181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle,
92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.
Fax: (33-1) 41 43 92 26.



THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

ASIA/PACIFIC

Final Return of 'Boat People' Poses a Moral Dilemma for U.S.

By Steven Erlanger
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — White House aides have a nightmare: The last 36,000 Vietnamese "boat people," after years in camps vainly waiting for resettlement in the West, are forcibly returned to Vietnam in ugly scenes, shown on television, that recapitulate the pain, anger and guilt of the war that President Bill Clinton opposed.

That nightmare may soon come true, staining the last episode of a 20-year story of saving and resettling more than a million refugees who fled their homelands after the collapse of U.S.-supported governments in Communist revolutions throughout Indochina.

This final chapter to the Vietnam War is quickly coming to a close, with a meeting scheduled in Geneva on Tuesday and Wednesday to conclude the 1989 international agreement that governed the issue of the refugees and to set a target date of June 30 for sending the last of them back to Vietnam.

In essence, the meeting is to mark the end of the two-decade aftermath of the Vietnam War and the emotional cloud of guilt and politics that grew up around it.

The countries of Southeast Asia, having taken in the refugees after promises that they would only be there temporarily, want the camps closed and the refugees repatriated, forcibly or otherwise.

The UN High Commissioner for Refugees wants to devote its time and resources to other pressing refugee problems, in Bosnia and elsewhere, though it will continue to monitor the fates of the Vietnamese who return.

Under the international plan governing the refugees since 1989, officials of the UN refugee agency have screened the people in the camps and are satisfied that no legitimate refugees remain. But many critics are not so sure and argue for a generous closing of the books.

The United States, after taking in more than a million Vietnamese refugees since 1975, wants one last screening by immigration officials, to ensure that no one with legitimate connections to the U.S. military or the former South Vietnamese government or with family ties in the United States has been overlooked.

The American proposals are being rebuffed by Vietnam. And the emotional and political impact of failure to convince Hanoi could be strong and swift.

"Forced repatriations could start very quickly following the Geneva meeting, and then what do you do when people associated with the United States are beaten, or even killed?" asked Lionel Rosenblatt, president of Refugees International, who helped formulate the plan for a final screening.

"This is not a problem the United States can just walk away from, that will somehow sort itself out," he said.

U.S. officials do not really disagree, but one official said their focus "has to be to try to reach an agreement with the Vietnamese that is credible and workable, and we're hopeful."

In November, U.S. officials presented a plan called Track II, which would have provided the final screening inside Vietnam once the refugees had returned there.

A major part of the proposal, officials admit, was to get the last and most resistant of the camp population to agree to return to Vietnam without being forced onto buses and planes. They could then be screened privately, and if they were rejected, as most would be, their drama would be without what officials call "the *CNN* factor."

But U.S. officials who had youthful experience in Vietnam, like the national security adviser, W. Anthony Lake, also wanted to be sure that refugees with ties to the American war effort, even if too vague for the refugee commissioner's screeners, were allowed entry to the United States.

But at a meeting in Bangkok in mid-January, Vietnam indicated that it would reject Track II, saying a final screening would be unfair to the 75,000 Vietnamese who had already returned from the camps. Vietnam also objected to setting up an "extraterritorial" screening center staffed by U.S. Immigration officials on its soil when Vietnamese citizens already had a means to apply for emigration to the United States through a long-standing Orderly Departure Program.

A U.S. administration official said the idea of final screening in the camps of Southeast Asia before a return to Vietnam, as some refugee advocates now urge, had not even been broached with the first asylum countries. These countries made it very clear in the Bangkok meeting, he said, that "no other actions or new initiatives should take place that might interrupt or adversely affect the implementation of repatriation."

If some U.S. officials are torn between historic ties to the Vietnamese and the need to end a refugee program that has in general been a humanitarian success, the Asia director for the UN refugee agency, Alexander Casella, has few such doubts.

"The basic issue is that we are no longer dealing with refugees," Mr. Casella said in a telephone interview from Geneva. "These are still human beings, but they are not political refugees. And the international community has to come to grips with that fact. But there is a segment, a minority of American opinion, that hasn't. And these poor people have become to some degree a football in the internal American debate."

BRIEFLY ASIA

Bangladesh Leader Re-Elected by Party

DHAKA, Bangladesh — Prime Minister Khalida Zia was re-elected leader of her ruling Bangladesh Nationalist Party at a meeting Monday of the newly elected party members of Parliament, party officials said.

The expected move clears the way for Begum Zia, serving as interim prime minister since dissolving Parliament in November, to be sworn-in as prime minister.

In another development, Begum Zia announced the postponement of a pro-government rally in Dhaka on Wednesday by a day to avoid a confrontation in light of the opposition's call for a general strike the same day, the spokesman said. *(AFP)*

Guru Targeted U.S.

TOKYO — The Aum Shinrikyo (Supreme Truth) guru Shoko Asahara spoke of dropping an atomic bomb on Washington out of antagonism against the United States, according to a statement by a senior sect member read out in court Monday.

Jiji Press, quoting a statement by the top Aum doctor, Ikuo Hayashi, said the 41-year-old guru dreamed about bombing Washington in April 1994, less than a year before he allegedly ordered his disciples to release a deadly nerve gas on the Tokyo subway.

The gassing, which left 11 people dead and 5,500 people injured, was also motivated by anti-American sentiments, the former doctor reportedly pointed out in a statement read at the Tokyo district court. Mr. Asahara hoped people would think the attack was carried out by the U.S. military. *(AFP)*

For the Record

North Korea accused Western media and South Korea on Monday of spreading false rumors about a possible fall of the North's communist system because of food shortages caused by flooding. *(AP)*

Communist rebels set off a bomb in a police station in the southern Indian village of Pothakapalli on Monday, killing a policeman and injuring three others, a news report said. *(AP)*

The most senior Khmer Rouge commander ever to quit Pol Pot's rebel group has gone over to government forces, military officials announced Monday. Commander Heng Pong, a general, defected with 357 of his guerrilla fighters and around 2,100 family members in mid-February, the officials said. *(AFP)*

VOICES From Asia

President Fidel V. Ramos, announcing that Manila and Beijing will hold talks next month about their dispute over the Spratly Islands: "I welcomed China's willingness to address the South China Sea issue in the larger context of preserving regional peace and stability." *(Reuters)*

Wei Xiaotao, saying he had filed an appeal to both the People's Supreme Court and to the upcoming session of Parliament to scrap the 14-year jail term given to his brother, Wei Jingsheng, China's most prominent dissident: "We have asked that the verdict be overturned and a new trial set. But we received absolutely no reply." *(AFP)*

China's 'Big Foot' Draws Tourists

Reuters

BEIJING — A fruitless year-long search for China's "Big Foot" has not been all in vain, now that tourists are flocking to the mysterious creature's purported habitat in Hubei Province, Xinhua news agency said Monday.

So high is demand to see the Shennongjia primeval forest area where the beast is said to lurk that officials are putting on an international festival there in May, Xinhua said. Thirty experts have been searching the park since April for a red-haired, ape-like creature 2 meters (6 feet, 7 inches) tall.

Greg Baker/The Associated Press

LUNAR LIGHTS — A family checking a display of paper lanterns outside a Beijing store. The Lantern Festival marks the end of Lunar New Year celebrations.

A Rough Justice

Wei Trial Offers Glimpse of China

The Associated Press

BEIJING — Wei Jingsheng, on trial in December for the second time on charges of trying to overthrow the Chinese state, warned his accusers that by opposing human rights and democracy they had ended up on the wrong side.

"The basic error of the indictment in making all these charges is that it confounds the actions of defending human rights and promoting democracy and reform with 'conspiracy to subvert the government,'" Mr. Wei said in his defense at his trial on Dec. 13.

"A government that can be subverted by a movement of human rights and democracy can only be a government," he said, "that does not respect human rights or promote democracy, a government of feudal fascist dictatorship."

Mr. Wei's statement then and at his failed appeal later that month, arguments by his lawyers, texts of the trial and appeals court verdicts and the indictment were released in full Monday by Human Rights in China. Mr. Wei's family obtained the documents from Mr. Wei and the lawyers and turned them over to the New York-based group.

Although much of the information had been released piecemeal, the documents together underscore what foreign governments and human rights groups said at the time: that Mr. Wei's one-day trial was a sham, its guilty verdict and 14-year prison sentence a foregone conclusion.

While the trial officially was open to the public, foreign diplomats and journalists were effectively prevented from attending. Mr. Wei's brother, Xiaotao, and sister, Ling, were allowed entry.

The documents also show that the Chinese legal system, despite a decade of reforms, remains largely a tool of the government, in which the police, prosecutors and judges work together.

When prosecutors quoted from essays he had published overseas as evidence of his conspiracy, Mr. Wei said he had had permission to write them. But the court refused to call as witnesses the officials who Mr. Wei said had allowed it.

When they accused him of asking the United States to pressure China, he asked the court in vain to call John H. F. Shattuck, the U.S. assistant secretary of state for democracy, human rights and labor, with whom he once met.

Mr. Wei's brother and sister, in an additional appeal that they filed Feb. 1, noted that his two lawyers had less than 24 hours to review the prosecutors' files on his case. For the appeal, they had less than 10 hours.

Mr. Wei has been China's most uncompromising democracy campaigner for 17 years, even though he has spent less than seven months of that time outside prison.

In 1979, he was arrested and sentenced to 15 years in prison on charges of trying to overthrow the socialist system.

Released in September 1993, he quickly drew the anger of the leadership by calling for democracy activists to link up with peasants and workers and by meeting with Mr. Shattuck. Mr. Wei was detained shortly after the meeting.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

PERSONALS

LOOKING FOR A LOST FRIEND? Will search all USA/Canada phonebooks! Mail details and US $45, check/money-order: Nesadjmj, Box 63080, Nun's Island, QC, Canada, H3A1W6.

THANK YOU SACRED HEART OF JESUS AND ST JUDE H.K.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

BAREME AS 24
au 5 MARS 1996

Prix Hors TVA en devise locale (traduction disponible sur demande)
Remplace les barèmes antérieurs

FRANCE (zone C) en FF/1 - TVA: 20,6%
GO: 3,61 FOD*: 2,18
SC97: 5,17 SCSP: 4,9%

U.K. zone B en £/1 - TVA: 17,5% (frais 8%)
GO: 0,511 FOD*: 0,311

ALLEMAGNE (zone C) DM/1 - TVA 15%
GO: 1,03 FOD*: 0,52
SC97: 1,43 SCSP: 1,30

BELGIQUE en FB/1 - TVA: 21%
AU 10-02-96
GO: 21,49 FOD*: 10,21
SC97: 30,00 SCSP: 28,02

HOLLANDE (zone 2) NLG/1 - TVA: 17,5%
AU 10-02/96
GO: 1,209

LUXEMBOURG en LUF/1 - TVA: 15,0%
GO: 18,35

ESPAGNE en PTAS/1 - TVA: 16,0%
AU 10-02/96
GO: 79,05
SC97: 98,88 SCSP: 98,79

* *Usage réglementé*

AMERICAN DEMOCRATS
Caucus with Democrats Abroad March 9-11 to start the process of selecting overseas voting delegates to the Democratic National Convention in Chicago. Open to all US citizens who are Democrats.
For info on caucus in your country contact: Sally McNulty, Chair (44171) 624 2865, fax (44171) 372 6254, E-MAIL 100020.3502 @compuserve.com or Joe Smallhoover, Vice Chair, (33-1) 45 66 55 47 or fax (33-1) 45 66 49 05, E-MAIL 100537,532 @compuserve.com.

Attention visitors from the U.S. !

If you enjoy reading the IHT when you travel, why not also get it at home ? Same-day delivery available in key U.S. cities.

Call (1) 800 882 2884
(in New York call 212 752 3890)
Herald Tribune

ALDEN The finest American shoes. Available at WEINBERG, the leading men's store in ZURICH, Bahnhofstr. 13. Phone 01-211 29 50.

FEELING low? — having problems? SOS HELP crisis-line in English. 3 p.m.-11 p.m. Tel: Paris (1) 47 23 80 80.

MOVING

AGS INT'L MOVING
A.G.S. PARIS (33-1) 40 80 20 20

BUSINESS TRAVEL

1st/Business Class Frequent Travellers Worldwide. Up to 50% off. No coupons, no restrictions. Imperial Canada Tel: 514-341-7727 Fax 514-341-7998 E-Mail ITS@MUSICA.MCGILL.CA

BUSINESS SERVICES

LEGAL 2ND CITIZENSHIP. Diplomatic firm in D.C. arranges fast-track naturalization, travel documents and visa registration. No country investment required. 21 day service. Lawyers Diplomatic Group Fax (202) 965 6563

Save on International Phone Calls

Save 50% and more compared to local phone companies. Call from home, office, car-even hotels (and avoid surcharges). Check our rates for any country and see how you can start saving today.

See us at CeBIT '96
Hannover, March 14-20
Hall 11, Booth B38

Tel 1-206-284-8600
Fax 1-206-282-6666
Lines open 24 hours.
Agents inquiries welcome!

kallback
417 Second Avenue West
Seattle, WA 98119 USA

YOUR OFFICE IN LONDON
Bond Street - Mail, Phone, Fax, Telex
Tel: 44 171 499 9192 Fax 171 499 7517

YOUR OFFICE IN NEW YORK CITY
5th Ave - Mail-Conference-Phone-Fax.
Tel 212-292-5050, Fax 212-760-1060

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

OFFSHORE COMPANIES

* 750 READY MADE COMPANIES
* BANK INTRODUCTIONS
* ACCOUNTING, LEGAL & ADMIN
* LC's AND TRADE DOCUMENTATION
* TELEPHONE & MAIL FORWARDING

Telephone or fax for immediate service and 100 page colour brochure

OCRA ASIA LIMITED
24-02 Bank of America Tower
Harcourt Road, Hong Kong
Tel: +852 25220172
Fax: +852 25211190

OFFSHORE COMPANIES. For free brochure or advice Tel: London 44 181 741 1224 Fax: 44 181 748 6658 (computer fax) or 44 181 748 6338

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

PARIS & SUBURBS

ST. CLOUD, EXCELLENT INVESTMENT. Ready to move in, high quality flat, bright, sunny, gardens, close shopping, schools, transportation. Double living (fireplace & large balcony), 4 bedrooms. F2.5M. Tel: (1) 47 71 63 55.

SWITZERLAND

LAKE GENEVA & ALPS
Sale to foreigners authorized
our speciality since 1975

Attractive properties in MONTREUX VEVEY, VILLARS, DIABLERETS, CRANS-MONTANA, etc. 1 to 5 bedrooms, Sfr. 200,000 to 3.5 mio.
REVAC S.A.
52, Montbrillant, CH-1211 Geneva 2
Tel 4122-734 15 40. Fax 734 12 20

RESIDENCE HOTELS

CLARIDGE CHAMPS ELYSEES
High class rooms & suites.
Daily, weekly & monthly rates.
Paris Tel 1-4413 3333 Fax 1-4225 0488

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE

PARIS AREA FURNISHED

DE CIRCOURT ASSOCIATES
Homes for Executives
Ideal accommodations studio - 5 bedroom
Quality and service assured
READY TO MOVE IN
Tel: 1-47 53 80 13 Fax 45 51 75 77

AGENCE CHAMPS ELYSEES
Specialists:
Furnished apartments, 3 months & more or unfurnished, residential areas.
Tel: (1) 42 25 32 25
Fax (1) 45 63 37 09

AT HOME IN PARIS
PARIS PROMO
apartments to rent furnished or not
Sales & Property Management Services
25 Av Hoche 75008 Paris Fax 1-45611020
Tel: (1) 45 63 25 60

(16th) RUE DE POMEREU TOWNHOUSE, 85 sq.m., class. Terrace-garden 30 sq.m. CHARM, CALM, SUNNY. F15,000 mo. Tel 11-46 13 75 36

16th, NEAR HENRI MARTIN beautiful building, small studio house with lots of character, refined fittings and comforts FF4,500. Tel (1) 45 04 21 95.

5th, LATIN QUARTER. 2-room apartment in townhouse, all comforts, kitchen, bath. Tel: (1) 43 54 65 69

PARIS AREA UNFURNISHED

Embassy Service
YOUR REAL ESTATE
AGENT IN PARIS
Tel: (1) 47.20.30.05

QUAI D'ORSAY PARIS 7th. View on Seine, 3 bedrooms, double living, equipped kitchen. FF21,000 monthly, all included. Tel: 4551 3602

EMPLOYMENT

EXECUTIVES AVAILABLE

SUCCESSFUL, EXPERIENCED NYC Director of European Study Abroad Programs in America-looking to represent a prestigious, private school. Tel/Fax: 718-834-8771 USA.

GENERAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE

EXPERIENCED, PROFESSIONAL WELL-TRAVELED EDITOR/WRITER to act as editorial director for large & growing international travel publication. Must have proven writing & editing skills. Must be able to manage large staff of in-house & free lance writers & editors. Must have a free-market, no-borders attitude toward travel & lifestyle. International investment and business experience a plus. Send letter, writing samples & salary requirements to: Department KP, 105 W. Monument St., Baltimore, MD 21201

SECRETARIAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE

DIPLOMATIC MISSION seeks English mother tongue secretary. French helpful. Good typing and editing skills. Call Paris (1) 53 76 61 00

NEED A TOP BILINGUAL SECRETARY! Call Brigitte. GR INTERIM, PARIS (1) 42 61 16 16

EDUCATIONAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE

LANGUAGE SCHOOL seeks qualified mother-tongue English teacher, 20 hours per week. Phone Mme Le Jeune (1) 45 08 96 94 (Paris 2nd)

LEGAL SERVICES

DIVORCE IN 1 DAY. No travel. Write: Box 377, Sudbury, MA 01776 USA. Tel: 508-443-8387, Fax: 508-443-0183

EDUCATION

Is a Non-resident Degree Program the answer for you? Try St. Charles University. Earn graduate & undergraduate degrees in Business Admin., Psychology, Health Sciences Admin., Music, Religion, Human Development. Complete all requirements at your own pace in your own community! Tel 318-736-3648
FAX: 503-829-9844 USA
e-mail: saints@mailella.net
St. Charles University
118 North Pine
DeQuincy, LA 70633 USA

UNIVERSITY DEGREES! Economical home study for Bachelor's, Master's, Doctorate, licensed by the California State Council for Private Postsecondary & Vocational Education. Prestigious faculty counsels for independent, individualized, at-a-distance education. Free information: Richard Crews, M.D. (Harvard) President, Columbia Pacific University, Dept 2122, 1415 Third St. San Rafael, CA 94901 800-552-5522 or 415-459 1650

COLLEGES & UNIVERSITIES

INTERNATIONAL MEDICAL SCHOOL in Europe admits USA students. Program identical to LCME/AMA Accredited Programs. Fax US: 808-922-1146

OLYMPIC RENTALS

2 BEDROOM IN-TOWN HOUSE 10 mn. to Olympic site. Close to Metro. Sleeps 6-8. $650.00/night, $4,500/week. Fax J. Freeman, (404) 892-1128

International Herald Tribune ads work

EDUCATION DIRECTORY

USA

FIVE-COLLEGE GROUP SEEKS STUDENT RECRUITING SERVICE
Established student recruiting service working Europe/Asia wanted for five two-and four-year colleges in the Southeastern U.S.
Contact: Stephen Rothweiler
Higher Education Services, Savannah, GA
Tel. 912-651-8130 - Fax 912-354-0733

Send for a free copy of the INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION GUIDE
Write to:
Nina Nieli
International Herald Tribune,
181, Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle,
92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

Herald Tribune
THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

PLANNING TO RUN A CLASSIFIED AD?

Place your Ad quickly and easily, contact your nearest IHT office or representative with your text. You will be informed of the cost immediately, and once payment is made your ad will appear within 48 hours. All major Credit Cards Accepted.

EUROPE

PARIS: (HQ) Tel.: (1) 41 43 93 85, Fax: (1) 41 43 93 70.
ANDORRA: Andorra La Vella Tel.: 867 812, Fax: 867 823.
GERMANY, AUSTRIA & CENTRAL EUROPE: Frankfurt Tel.: (069) 72 67 55, Fax: (069) 72 73 10.
BELGIUM & LUXEMBOURG: Brussels Tel.: 343.18.99, 344.00.84 Fax: 346.03.33.
GREECE & CYPRUS: Athens Tel.: 301/68 51 525, Fax: 301/68 53 357.
DENMARK: Copenhagen Tel.: 31 42 93 25.
FINLAND: Helsinki Tel.: 646 500, Fax: 646 508.
ITALY: Milano Tel.: 5831.5738, Fax: 583 20938.
NETHERLANDS: Amsterdam Tel.: 31.20.6841080, Fax: 31.20.6881374.
NORWAY & SWEDEN: Bergen Norway Tel.: (47) 55 913070, Fax: (47) 55 913072.
PORTUGAL: Lisbon Tel.: 351-1-457-7293, Fax: 351-1-457-7352.
SPAIN: Madrid Tel.: 3508789, Fax: 3509257.
SWITZERLAND: Pully Tel.: (021) 728 30 21, Fax: (021) 728 30 91.
TURKEY: Istanbul Tel.: 230 5996/232 7150, Fax: 247 9315.
UNITED KINGDOM: London Tel.: 0171 836 4802, Tlx: 262009 Fax: 2402254

MIDDLE EAST

BAHRAIN: Manama Tel./Fax: 591734
ISRAEL: Tel Aviv Tel.: 972-9-586245, 972-9-586246 Fax: 972-9-585685.
JORDAN: Amman Tel.: 624430 Fax: 624468
KUWAIT: Contact London Tel.: 071 836 4802 Fax: 071 240 2254.
LEBANON, SYRIA: Beirut Tel.: 344222 Fax: 326503.
OMAN: c/o Bahrain Tel./Fax: (973) 591734.
QATAR: Doha Tel.: 416335/411177, Fax: 412727.
SAUDI ARABIA: Contact London Tel.: 71 836 4802 Fax: 71 240 2254.
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES: Sharjah Tel: (06)351133, Fax: 354137-4888, Tlx: 68484 TINGLF.
REPUBLIC OF YEMEN: San'a' Tel./Fax: (967-1) 217046.

AFRICA

EGYPT: Cairo Tel.: 34 99 838, Tlx.: 21274 VIPCO UN, Fax: 3444 429.

SOUTHERN AFRICA

Johannesburg Tel: 706.14.08, Tlx: 421059, Fax: 706 34 66.

NORTH AMERICA

NEW YORK: Tel.: (212) 752-3890, Toll Free: (800) 572-7212, Fax: (212) 755-8785
FLORIDA: Carol Gobles Tel.: (305) 662-5617, Fax: (305) 662-7103.
TEXAS: Houston Tel.: 713-496-9603, Fax: 713-496-9584, Toll Free: 800-526-7857.

CANADA

TORONTO: Tel.: (905) 833-6200, Fax: (905) 833-2116.

LATIN AMERICA

ARGENTINA: Buenos Aires Tel./Fax: (54 1) 802 37 04.
BRAZIL: Sao Paulo Tel.: 852 4153, Fax: 852 8485.
CHILE: Santiago de Chile Tel.: (56 2) 432 01 26, Fax: (56 2) 632 79 37.
ECUADOR: Guayaquil Tel.: (593 4) 326181/325248, Tlx: 3196 NU QUIL ED, Fax: (593 4) 321266.
MEXICO: Mexico city Tel.: 536 5690, Fax: 682 8122.
PERU: Lima Tel.: (51 1) 4 417852, Tlx: 20469 GYDSA, Fax: 416 422.
URUGUAY: Montevideo Tel.: (598 2) 71 50 42 / 71 50 44 / 71 50 45, Fax: (598 2) 71 17 67.

ASIA PACIFIC

HONG KONG: Tel.: (852) 2922-1188, Tlx.: 61170 IHTHX, Fax: (852) 2922-1190.
INDIA: Bombay Tel.: 645 0204, Fax: 645 6372, Tlx.: 1185171/2716 ADL.
INDONESIA: Jakarta Pusat, Tel.: 251 1484, Tlx: 65722 LOKA IA, Fax.: 251 2501.
JAPAN: Tokyo, Tel.: 32 01 02 10, Tlx: 333673, Fax: 32 01 02 09.
KOREA: Seoul, Tel.: (82-2) 571 57 87, Fax: (82-2) 593 88 97.
MALAYSIA: Petaling Jaya Tel.: (03-03) 717-35 52, Fax: (03-03) 717-53 70
NEPAL: Kathmandu, Tel.: (977-1) 420 848, Fax: (977-1) 421 179.
PAKISTAN: Karachi, Tel.: 521 628, Fax.: 568 3933, Tlx.: 24801 INS PK.
PHILIPPINES: Makati Manila, Tel.: (63-2) 892 4476, Fax: (63-2) 816 4896 (Direct).
SINGAPORE, BRUNEI: Singapore, Tel.: 223 6478, Fax: 224 1566, Tlx: 28749 INTSIN.
TAIWAN: Taipei, Tel.: (8862) 707 5519/7087777, Fax: (8862) 709 6348.
THAILAND, BURMA: Bangkok, Tel.: 267-9164, 267-9165, Fax: 267-9166.

AUSTRALIA

MELBOURNE: Tel.: (61-3) 96 50 11 00, Fax.: (61-3) 96 50 66 11.

EUROPE

Fading Threat of Refugee Flood Fails to Calm Debate in Europe

By Tom Buerkle
International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — The specter of a Europe flooded with refugees and asylum seekers, fanning ethnic and racial violence, has largely receded since the early 1990s because of restrictive measures taken by most governments.

But while the flow of migrants into the 15-nation European Union has fallen sharply in the last three years, the political debate remains heated because of the perception that foreigners are worsening Europe's rising unemployment rate and budget deficits.

In Germany, home to almost half of Europe's asylum seekers, the government is pressing its EU allies for financial help with the problem and taking the lead in urging refugees from the former Yugoslavia to go back home.

In a stark sign of the political impact of the recent surge in unemployment to 10.8 percent, the opposition Social Democratic Party made an unprecedented call over the weekend to limit the right of ethnic Germans in Eastern Europe to immigrate.

"The problem is still here," said Steffen Angenendt of the German Society for Foreign Affairs in Berlin. While the number of arrivals has dropped, "we have *more* refugees overall than in 1992."

The persistent strength of anti-immigrant parties like Jean-Marie Le Pen's National Front in France or Jörg Haider's Freedom Party in Austria are keeping up the pressure on governments to toughen their policies. On Friday, France joined Germany and the Netherlands in expelling 65 illegal immigrants back to Zaire.

The hard line has drawn sharp criticism from the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, which complains that Europe's efforts to close its doors to so-called economic refugees fleeing poverty in the Third World may be blocking legitimate asylum seekers. The agency's chief concern is the safe third-country principle, which many EU governments use to systematically deny asylum to anyone coming from or via Eastern Europe, and Europe's refusal to guarantee asylum to victims of nonstate persecution, such as targets of Islamic fundamentalists in Algeria.

"Someone who has a legitimate fear of persecution and has to leave his or her country has to be afforded protection whether the agent of persecution is a government or not," said John Horekens, the European director of the high commissioner's office. While many endangered people from Algeria and elsewhere succeed in obtaining temporary residence permits, Mr. Horekens worried that "as the economic situation worsens, this pressure on foreigners is going to continue."

European countries shut most avenues of legal immigration during the recession of the early 1970s. And beginning with Germany in 1993, most EU countries have tightened restrictions on political asylum and beefed up immigration controls in response to a flood of refugees from the former Yugoslavia.

The results are striking. Although final figures are not yet available, requests for asylum in the 15-nation European Union are believed to have fallen well below 300,000 last year, compared with 305,000 in 1994 and the record high of 674,056 in 1992.

A total of 127,972 people requested asylum in Germany last year, unchanged from 1994 and down sharply from the peak of 438,191 in 1992. The government accepted just 9.4 percent of the requests it ruled on last year and sent 23,000 people back home.

In the Netherlands, which tightened its asylum laws in 1994, requests fell to about 29,000 last year from the peak of 52,576 in 1994. Traditionally liberal Sweden, which lodged 84,000 asylum requests in 1992, had just 4,775 in the first half of last year.

France granted political asylum to just 2,825 people in the first 11 months of last year, or 11.6 percent of cases decided, down from 23.6 percent in 1994.

Anita Gradin, a former Swedish immigration minister who serves as EU commissioner for justice and interior affairs, defended the Union's record. Europe had accepted a huge wave of Balkan refugees and was justified in deterring economic migrants, she said in an interview.

"Most countries of Europe are very generous," she said. "Although most countries have very high unemployment, not all people are voting for Le Pen, not all are racists."

Mrs. Gradin said the Union needed to help upgrade facilities and procedures for handling asylum seekers, and to establish equal rights and social benefits for the 10 million third-country nationals living legally in the Union.

"We have to stand up for them," she said. "They should have the same rights as EU citizens."

But harmonizing EU policies is tricky. Bonn wants common rules to reduce the inflow of asylum seekers attracted by Germany's generous social benefits. Germany also has been frustrated by the failure to agree on methods for sharing the burden of any future refugee wave with its EU partners.

British Keep Gate Closed to Adams

As Talks Start in Belfast, Sinn Fein Leader Is Odd Man Out

By James Clarity
New York Times Service

BELFAST — A crucial phase in the accelerated Northern Ireland peace effort began Monday with Gerry Adams, the political leader of the Irish Republican Army, striding dramatically up to the locked, guarded gates of the British government building where a new round of talks is being held.

At the gates, met by two British officials and two armed policemen, he contended that he and his party, Sinn Fein, were being kept out, which they were.

The Irish and British governments have ordained that Sinn Fein may not participate in the nine days of scheduled talks that began Monday unless the IRA restores the cease-fire it ended on Feb. 9 by resuming its campaign of violence with bomb attacks in London that killed three people and wounded more than 100.

The talks that began Monday are supposed to have all the Northern Ireland political parties negotiating an election to create a negotiating body that will sit down here on June 10 for full-fledged talks on the future status of this British province.

The exclusion of Sinn Fein reflected only one of several problems facing London and Dublin as they try to push the peace effort toward elections and full-fledged peace negotiations. The two principal Protestant parties, the Ulster Unionists and the Democratic Unionists, saying that the Irish government had no business involving itself in Northern Ireland affairs, boycotted the meeting, adding that anything they had to say to the British government they would say in London.

This inauspicious start of the talks left their future in doubt. "Suppose they gave peace talks and nobody came," a reporter said.

Prime Minister John Major of Britain, in announcing the program that is to lead to the June 10 talks, said last week that if the politicians did not come up with an election process, he would devise his own and have its procedures approved in Parliament, which is united behind him on this issue.

In his gesture this morning outside the gates of Castle Buildings, a drab office complex at the British administrative center known as Stormont, Mr. Adams spoke softly and politely to the British officials, who, equally polite, said they represented both the Irish and British governments, and that their orders were to keep Sinn Fein out.

"I know you probably don't like this thing that you're doing," Mr. Adams said to the officials, as television cameras ground and furry microphones wavered near his head. Moving away from the gate with a retinue of Sinn Fein officials, he added, "We are being locked out. We came here to make a constructive contribution to the search for peace. How can this happen if we are being excluded?"

He said his party spoke for 35 percent to 40 percent of the Roman Catholic voters in this predominantly Protestant British province. Irish and British officials have emphasized that Sinn Fein may contact them through lower-level officials, but not at a ministerial level, unless there is a new IRA cease-fire.

Mr. Adams also thanked President Bill Clinton for renewing his visa to visit the United States around St. Patrick's Day, March 17. Although Mr. Adams will not meet the president on this trip, as he did last year, on St. Patrick's Day, he said, "I have been talking with American officials and I intend to continue to do so."

On the question of his right to raise funds for Sinn Fein, which he had been allowed to do on two previous visits, he said, "In deference to the difficulties facing the president, I agreed not to apply for fund-raising on this trip."

Mr. Clinton, involved in a re-election campaign, has drawn criticism for his support of Mr. Adams's efforts from influential American politicians, including Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan, a New York Democrat, although the new visa was supported by Patrick J. Buchanan, the contender for the Republican presidential nomination.

Alan Lewis/Agence France-Presse

Sinn Fein's Gerry Adams, right, and Martin McGuinness, left, being stopped at the gate in Belfast on Monday.

González's Legacy: A Spain Exorcised of Its Fascist Ghosts

By Daniel Williams
Washington Post Service

MADRID — When Prime Minister Felipe González took power 13 years ago, Spain was a country on the verge of a nervous breakdown.

The military Civil Guard had tried to mount a coup on the floor of Parliament. Basque terrorists were on a rampage, strikes and demonstrations were commonplace and deep divisions paralyzed the country's center-right government.

Onto that stage leaped a young campaigner with a reassuring smile who urged Spain to embrace change. A resounding victory by his Spanish Socialist Workers Party helped consolidate Spain's then shaky democracy, seven years after the death of Franco.

On Sunday, Mr. González was narrowly beaten in elections by a rightist leader, José María Aznar. The country took the thin margin, and the uncertainties it aroused, in stride.

Despite pressing problems that range from high unemployment to the persistence of Basque separatist violence, political neurosis seems far from the mind of Spaniards.

NEWS ANALYSIS

"The high percentage of voter participation and the absence of election day incidents shows that the democratic system is profoundly consolidated in our country," El País said in an editorial.

Mr. Aznar shed the image of loser — this was his third outing against Mr. González — but did not fully earn the garland of winner. Having harvested 156 seats in the Congress of Deputies, the powerful lower house of Parliament, he must still persuade smaller parties to provide 20 votes to reach a majority in support of a rightist cabinet.

That necessity points up Spain's continued struggle with the issue of its diverse and independence minded nationalities. Spanish leaders of whatever ideology must, in the end, make a priority of keeping the country together. "The national question is still the most important one facing Spain," said Nicolas Sartorius, a veteran leftist leader who was jailed for eight years during Franco's reign for heading an underground union.

The most troubling symptom lies in the violent activities of ETA, the Basque separatist group that has sown terror for 30 years. ETA is being held responsible for a car bomb that exploded in the Basque town of Irun early Monday, killing a policeman.

Mr. Aznar's fortunes lie in the hands of the Convergence and Union Party, a regional block from Catalonia, the wealthy eastern industrial area centered on Barcelona. The party won 16 seats. Its bloc along with four seats belonging to the moderate Canary Coalition, from Spain's Atlantic Ocean island province, can give Mr. Aznar a ruling majority.

Mr. Aznar called the Catalan leader, Jordi Pujol i Soley, shortly after results were final to begin cutting a deal. He has two months to form a government.

Compromise with the Catalans will likely rob Mr. Aznar of the chance to make deep cuts in government spending, privatize parts of the country's health care system and reduce taxes on the wealthy. Observers were already predicting his government will not last a full four-year term and Spain will have to go to the polls again within two or three years.

Mr. Aznar's weakness will make it difficult for Spain to make financial reforms in time to qualify for the European Union project of creating a single, continent-wide currency. France and Italy in particular are having trouble cutting debt and deficit and the entire proposal is in danger of being scrapped or at least put off beyond a 1999 date for implementation.

As for Mr. González, political obituaries seem premature. He is still Spain's most popular single politician. His Spanish Socialist Workers Party won more votes than it did in 1993, when Mr. González last turned back a challenge from Mr. Aznar.

No one believes he will retire. "Come on," remarked the novelist Javier Alfaya. "This is a politician's politician. We have not seen the last of Felipe."

Mr. González's long reign reached a high point in 1992, the year the Barcelona Olympics showcased a cosmopolitan and fun-loving Spain, obliterating forever the gray image of an old Spain of shepherds and religious conservatives and jackbooted police.

During the previous decade, Mr. González had brought Spain into the European Union, ending once and for all its orphan status at the western extreme of the continent. The country's military was firmly tied to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, its generals' eyes turned away from the prime ministers' palace and toward the alliance's military bureaucracy in Brussels.

Within Spain, Mr. González expanded pensions to cover a wide range of citizens, particularly women. He reformed public education and made peace with the Roman Catholic Church, even while legalizing abortion. Basque terror, while not eliminated, had been reduced.

Mr. González maintained good relations with nationalists in Catalonia, shoring up Spain's most advanced economic region.

"He had the special quality of bringing on change while projecting tranquillity," said Santos Julia, a columnist for El País.

But not long after the Olympics, Mr. González's glow began to fade. A series of corruption scandals and a botched secret war against terrorism combined to erode his popularity.

The head of the Civil Guard, the first civilian ever appointed to the post, was discovered raking off funds from military housing projects. Ministers were investigated for influence peddling and collecting illegal funds for party coffers.

Mr. González suddenly became a recluse. One of his most attractive qualities — openness — had disappeared. He saw only close associates and on occasion suggested he wanted to end his political career.

Last year, abandoned by Catalan politicians in Parliament, he was forced to call for new elections.

Q&A: Soares on 2 Decades at Portugal's Helm

President Mário Soares of Portugal completes his mandate on March 8, leaving a vacuum in the political scene he has dominated since the fall of the fascist dictatorship in 1974. He spoke with Marvine Howe for the International Herald Tribune.

Q: What would you like historians to record as your principal legacy?

A: First, I fought against the dictatorship for freedom. After April 25, I fought for Portuguese national reconciliation, the end to the colonial wars and recognition of the former colonies' right to self-determination and independence. Then I worked for modernization and integration of Portugal within the European community.

Q: What went wrong with Portugal's decolonization process?

A: It was the only decolonization possible after 13 years of colonial wars. Salazar and his dictatorial policy of barring all dialogue with the African nationalist movements bear the chief responsibility for the traumas of decolonization in Portugal.

Q: What is your view of the current situation in Angola?

A: You know I was recently in Angola on a state visit, the last one of my mandate, and it went very well. I came away with the conviction that the people of Angola fervently want peace and are tired of war.

Q: Do you think the Angolan leaders are ready for peace?

A: I think the leaders have reached the conclusion that they cannot spend any more time on a war that is costing the people so many sacrifices. Now the military and those people who are getting rich from the war, maybe they don't feel the same way.

•

Q: How do you see the future of Macao, which reverts to China in 1999?

A: We can say the transition process has been peaceful, normal, without incidents, contrary to what has happened in Hong Kong.

I am convinced that the rights of the people of Macao and the specificity of the territory of Macao will be respected by China. But naturally, we will have a better idea after we see what happens in Hong Kong next year.

Q: How has membership in the European Union affected Portugal?

A: My evaluation of Portugal's presence in the European Union these 10 years is highly positive. Portugal is another country; infrastructures transformed, education and training improved markedly. But there are negative aspects; our productive sector, particularly agriculture and industry are in crisis. This was a consequence of our joining Europe, but who knows whether it would have been worse if we'd stayed outside.

•

Q: What is your vision of Europe?

A: We must become a kind of United States of Europe. Many people are afraid that the different countries will lose their national identity but I believe that federation will only enhance our national identities. I'm not in favor of a Europe only concerned with economy. I want a political, cultural, social Europe.

Q: At the time, was Portugal really close to a Communist takeover and is the Communist Party a threat today?

A: No, today the Communist Party is not a danger for Portuguese democracy; it functions within constitutional laws and respects personal freedoms.

But in 1974-75, the party had a project to seize power and turn Portugal into a kind of Cuba of western Europe. Fortunately the Portuguese people rejected this.

BRIEFLY EUROPE

Poland's Privatization

WARSAW — President Aleksander Kwasniewski said Monday that further privatization of state industries should bolster economic growth and help reform pension and social security systems.

Mr. Kwasniewski spoke during a meeting with government and opposition economists and representatives of trade unions on how to implement the results of a Feb. 18 privatization referendum.

The 32 percent turnout was too low to make the ballot results binding for the government, but the prime minister promised to take them into account as voters overwhelmingly opted for distributing the remaining state assets into private hands. *(AP)*

Growing Older in EU

BRUSSELS — The European Union's population will age dramatically over the next 30 years, with an increase of nearly 50 percent in citizens over 60, the European Commission predicted Monday.

In a report on demographic trends in the 15-nation EU, the executive body said the number of citizens under 20 will probably shrink 11 percent over the same period.

It attributed the long-foreseen aging trend to improved health care for older people and decisions by many couples to have fewer children. Growing numbers of retirees pose a major challenge for European governments struggling to rein in social spending and keep their economies competitive. *(AP)*

Greece Holds to Charges

ATHENS — Greece said Monday that it wanted Italy and the Netherlands to replace two military attachés that Athens has accused of possible spying.

"The attachés have been recalled and it is up to Italy and the Netherlands to send their replacements," a senior Greek official said. "We will not accept the same people." The two attachés were stopped on a Greek island near the Turkish coast with papers that "could have been related to information on military installations," a Greek statement said.

A spokesman for the People's Party for Freedom and Democracy, a member of the governing coalition in the Netherlands, said that if Greece did not withdraw its accusations the Netherlands would be forced to ask Athens to recall a diplomat. Italy said it had recalled its attaché and would not send him back until Greece called a halt to the dispute. *(Reuters)*

Hungary Clears Rightists

BUDAPEST — A court found the leaders of two extreme right-wing organizations not guilty Monday of violating a law banning the use of fascist and Communist symbols and inciting hatred.

The chief defendant, Albert Szabo, moved from Hungary to Australia in 1987. He returned in 1993 to organize a group patterned after the Hungarian version of the Nazi Party, the Arrow-Cross Party of Ferenc Szalasi. His co-defendant, Istvan Gyoerkoes, 55, circulated literature published by the American Nazi Party in Lincoln, Nebraska.

"This is a victory for the rule of law," Mr. Gyoerkoes said after the trial before joining several dozen supporters. *(AP)*

Calendar

European Union events on Tuesday:

BRUSSELS: The president of the European Commission, Jacques Santer, meets with Prime Minister Jean-Luc Dehaene of Belgium.

BRUSSELS: Mr. Santer meets Gordon Brown, shadow chancellor of the British Exchequer.

NICOSIA: The commissioner for foreign and security policy, Hans van den Broek, is on an official trip to Cyprus, where he meets with members of the government.

BRUSSELS: The fisheries commissioner, Emma Bonino, meets the British fisheries minister, Tony Baldry, and the minister with responsibility for Scottish fisheries, Raymond Robertson. *Sources: Agence Europe, AFP*

Heart of the City
WEEKENDS
Amsterdam from just DFL 295 per night
Explore Europe with a "Heart of the City Weekend" from Inter-Continental. Choose from 45 European hotels for that special weekend break.
For information or reservations contact us from the UK on 0345 581444, from France on 05 90 85 55, or from Germany on 01 30 85 3955.
Rates per room per night. Limited availability DFL 295 rate at the Amstel Inter-Continental Amsterdam. Valid weekends only.
INTER-CONTINENTAL
HOTELS AND RESORTS

Neighbors Warn Beijing

Assault on Taiwan Would Be Disastrous

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

SINGAPORE — While Asian countries do not believe that China wants to torpedo the region's stability and economic growth by attacking Taiwan, concerns are growing that Chinese military maneuvers linked to elections on the island next month may trigger a serious conflict.

As a result, several Asian leaders who have close ties to Beijing have recently cautioned China about the devastating consequences for the mainland as well as for China's neighbors of an outbreak of fighting.

In blunt messages to the Chinese leadership, they have warned that China's ambition to become a major industrial power respected by other countries would be seriously set back by an assault on Taiwan.

In a recent speech, Lee Kuan Yew, senior minister of Singapore, said that countries in the region that Beijing has been courting "will not understand why China cannot be patient and resolve the matter peacefully, when using force will damage both China and Taiwan, and also hurt third parties," including East Asian nations.

The use of force, he added, would "set back a real chance China now has of becoming an industrialized nation in 25 years."

In Bangkok, Malaysia's prime minister, Mahathir bin Mohamad, who has cultivated Beijing, said he did not think that China would go to war against Taiwan.

"Most countries have now learned that in order to dominate, you have to be economically powerful. I don't think China will spoil the power it has achieved," he said.

The Defense Ministry in Taiwan says that China is massing up to 150,000 troops for a military exercise on its southeastern coast opposite the island, which Beijing regards as a rebel province.

Taiwanese officials say the exercise is aimed at intimidating voters and reducing support for President Lee Teng-hui, the leading contender in Taiwan's presidential elections on March 23.

Beijing, which on Monday renewed a threat to use force to prevent Taiwan's independence, has repeatedly accused Mr. Lee of trying to chart a separatist path for the island.

Gerrit Gong, director of the Asian Studies Program at the Center for Strategic and International Studies in Washington, said that military action was unlikely because it was not in the interest of either Beijing or Taipei.

He said that at present, Beijing's primary objectives were psychological and political.

However, if military tension across the straits separating heavily armed Taiwan from China heightened, both sides might box themselves into a rhetorical corner. "Once spoken, some words are hard to retract," he said.

Mr. Lee of Singapore said that if "by accident or miscalculation actions happen that get the U.S. involved, the costs would be very high for China and the U.S., but highest for Taiwan, because Taiwan's industries and population centers are all on the western coastal plain facing China."

Any Chinese attack on Taiwan would "force the U.S. to react and at least impose an economic embargo on China," he said. "U.S. forces will prevail in the short run, but the long-term consequences will be enormous, and all countries in the Asia-Pacific will be affected."

China Bellicose on Taiwan

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIJING — China will not rule out the use of force to bring Taiwan back into the fold in case of interference by "foreign countries," Prime Minister Li Peng is expected to tell the coming session of Parliament.

According to a draft of the speech he is expected to give Tuesday at the opening session of the National People's Congress, Mr. Li will also say that Beijing's ties with the United States remain volatile.

"We put our hopes in the people of Taiwan and warmly appeal to the whole Chinese people to link hands to strive to complete the early reunification of the motherland," the speech says. A copy of parts of the speech was obtained by Reuters.

China's leaders have stepped up a propaganda war in recent weeks against Taiwan, which Beijing regards as a renegade province, and have backed their words with displays of military force.

Mr. Li says that Beijing is aiming for peaceful reunification but cannot rule out the use of force. "This is not directed against Taiwan compatriots but against those foreign countries that interfere in reunification and engage in plots toward 'Taiwan independence.'"

That remark appears to be aimed at the Unites States, which angered Beijing last year by allowing President Lee Teng-hui of Taiwan to make a private visit.

The National People's Congress is expected to focus on maintaining economic stability and tackling crime at a time when rising social tensions are causing growing concern in the Chinese leadership.

The 13-day session is scheduled to approve the 1996 budget and state plan and to endorse the ninth Five-Year Plan — the government's economic blueprint for the 1996-2000 period — and a plan for development until 2010.

Regarding Chinese-U.S. ties, Mr. Li acknowledges improvements since last summer, the time of the Lee visit.

"Sino-U.S. relations have encountered serious difficulties," Mr. Li says in his draft. "This was completely created by the unwise U.S. policies toward China. After great efforts on both sides, although there has been some improvement, the situation is still volatile." *(Reuters, AFP)*

COLONY: *Major Offers Hong Kong Guarantees*

Continued from Page 1

Hong Hong's freedoms. Martin Lee, the human rights crusader and leader of the local Democratic Party, first raised the issue of using the World Court to the British foreign secretary, Malcolm Rifkind, last year. Mr. Rifkind said only that he would consider the proposal.

In a luncheon speech to business leaders, Mr. Major said, "Britain's commitment to Hong Kong will continue well beyond the summer of 1997."

He continued: "If, in the future, there were any suggestion of a breach of the Joint Declaration, we would mobilize the international community and pursue every legal or other avenue available to us."

All of Hong Kong's friends and partners, he added, "will be watching to see that the letter and spirit of the Joint Declaration are honored. And we will be making sure that they do."

In his speech, the prime minister touched on all the issues that have been raising anxiety levels here in recent months: He said the "overriding priority" for the remaining 15 months of British rule was to build confidence in the rule of law; he challenged Beijing not to dismantle the local legislature elected last September under expanded, more democratic rules; he said laws should not be altered by decree after 1997, and he urged that human rights should be respected.

He also brought some good news on the emotional issues of passports and immigration. In a widely anticipated announcement, he said the British cabinet had agreed to allow Hong Kong residents to visit Britain without visas after 1997. That move is opposed by some in Britain who fear that if things go wrong here, millions may flood into the United Kingdom and seek asylum.

Mr. Major also had two surprise announcements: He promised that his government would support full citizenship rights for about two dozen widows of servicemen who fought for Britain during World War II and he pledged that Hong Kong's ethnic minorities — mostly Indians and Pakistanis — would not be left "stateless" but were now guaranteed the right to live in Britain after the turnover if they came "under pressure to leave Hong Kong."

But it was his pledge to make Hong Kong's future a matter of international concern — and his promise to use legal avenues to protect its freedoms — that drew the most reaction here, both for the toughness of his words and for the possibility that Britain might be taking a bold new tack in its dealings with Beijing.

Christine Loh, a legislator, said she was "quite surprised" during Mr. Major's speech and his private meeting with lawmakers when he talked about mobilizing world opinion to protect Hong Kong.

She said he had seemed even tougher in the private talk.

Motoi Kinoshi/The Associated Press

A woman being carried from the scene of Monday's suicide bombing at a Tel Aviv shopping center.

TERROR: *Tel Aviv Bomb*

Continued from Page 1

achieve security or stability if it did not work to achieve what Damascus called real and just peace with the Arabs.

The Tel Aviv police chief, Gabi Last, confirmed that the latest attack had been carried out by a suicide bomber.

"It is a suicide bomber who crossed the street on the corner of Dizengoff and King George in a crowd of people and cars and blew himself up," he said.

Ambulances carried the wounded, including three children, from the scene to Tel Aviv hospitals, which were placed on high alert, while rabbis clad in black began the grisly task of picking up pieces of human flesh.

Twenty of the wounded were seriously hurt and two were in a critical condition, doctors said.

Mr. Peres, who declared "total war" on Hamas after the bus bombing in Jerusalem on Sunday, was jeered by crowds when he visited the scene.

"Peres, you're next," angry bystanders chanted.

Crowds later screamed "Peres is a traitor," in scenes reminiscent of protests that preceded the assassination of Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin by a Jewish opponent of his peace policies.

The bombings are designed to wreck Arab-Israeli peacemaking and could rob Mr. Peres of victory in the elections May 29.

Shortly after the blast, Mr. Peres told Israelis: "Do not lose faith."

President Bill Clinton, sponsor of the peace process, said the "forces of terror shall not triumph."

Mr. Arafat, under pressure from Mr. Peres and Mr. Clinton to disarm Islamic radicals, called the attack a crime.

The Tel Aviv mayor, Ronnie Milo, said the bomber had planned to enter the shopping mall, which was full of children in costume for the Jewish holiday of Purim.

"The bomber apparently was on his way into the shopping center where there were dozens of kids celebrating Purim," Mr. Milo said.

"He apparently saw the policeman at the entrance to the center and decided to blow himself up on the street."

Anxious parents waited outside Ichilov hospital for news of their children. Four children were admitted there.

(Reuters, AFP)

PEACE: *Clinton Looks for Ways to Salvage Israel-Syria Talks*

Continued from Page 1

when asked about the next step in the Syria-Israel negotiations, "We're trying to figure it out." He added, "It all has to be worked out."

In Michigan, Mr. Clinton deplored Monday's bombing, the fourth incident in nine days, declaring: "Let us again state our determination that these forces of terror shall not triumph."

Mr. Christopher, who is deeply involved in the U.S. mediation effort between Israel and Syria, said before cutting short a visit to Trinidad to return for the White House talks that he would ask Israel's Arab neighbors to deny safe haven to guerrillas connected to the bombing that killed 18 people on a bus in Jerusalem on Sunday.

"One thing that I'm going to do is to call on the neighboring countries to assist Israel to try to ensure that there be no safe haven for these terrorists and we can pursue them wherever they are," he said.

In his remarks, Mr. Clinton said that "those who are responsible for this should be held accountable for it." He said the United States would help Israel do it.

He expressed "deep anger" at the bombings, the latest of which killed at least 12 people, including the bomber, at a Tel Aviv shopping mall, and voiced the determination of the United States to help Israel "stop the killings, to bring the killers to justice."

Mr. Clinton also said that Yasser Arafat, head of the Palestine Liberation Organization, must do more to prevent such violence. "I am convinced that he wants peace," Mr. Clinton said.

Mr. Arafat pledged Monday to work with Israel to destroy the militant groups behind the attacks.

"Today's crime strengthens our determination to pursue our policy of fighting terrorism here and abroad," Mr. Arafat said in Gaza. "We have to work with the Israelis to destroy their infrastructure and to uproot terrorism."

On Sunday, Mr. Arafat banned the military wings of Islamic movements in the areas of the West Bank and Gaza Strip he controls. Hamas also claimed responsibility for Sunday's bombing.

Mr. Clinton was emotional, pounding his fist on a lectern as he spoke with reporters during a trip to Taylor, Michigan, a suburb of Detroit. Asked if Israel should exercise restraint, Mr. Clinton replied, "I think we have to stand with the proposition that those who are responsible for this should be held accountable for it. And we will do what we can to support them in that regard." *(AP, Reuters)*

Turkey's Right Makes a Deal to Form Coalition

Reuters

ANKARA — Turkey's Motherland Party on Monday approved a coalition deal with rival conservatives that blocks an Islamist party from power and ends five months of political uncertainty.

"The protocol was passed by the group," a deputy chairman, Cumhur Ersumer said.

The party leader, Mesut Yilmaz, and the caretaker prime minister, Tansu Ciller, signed a power-sharing pact on Sunday to set up a minority government after inconclusive general elections in which the Islamist Welfare Party finished a narrow first.

Shares on the Istanbul stock exchange soared 6.71 percent to close at a record 66,308 on news of the pact.

Mr. Ersumer said some deputies had objected to the distribution of cabinet seats with Mrs. Ciller's True Path Party but that the pact was agreed to without a vote.

True Path will debate the coalition agreement, under which Mr. Yilmaz is to be first in a rotating prime ministership, on Tuesday.

U.S. Has Plan to Pay UN Debts

By Barbara Crossette
New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS, New York — The Clinton administration will propose a five-year plan for paying the United States' debts to the United Nations when it submits budget proposals to Congress on March 18, Madeleine K. Albright, the chief American representative, said Monday. Washington owes more than $1.2 billion in dues — $1.5 billion if this year's assessment is added.

To make the payoff plan more palatable, Mrs. Albright told an audience in North Carolina, the administration would ask for a reduction in the U.S. contribution to the regular UN budget, to 20 percent from 25 percent. Washington also pays 25 percent of peacekeeping costs, although it is assessed 30.4 percent. Congress ordered the reduction, which is not recognized by the United Nations.

The power to change assessments rests with the General Assembly and, although reforms of the finances of the organization are now being discussed, no change is expected in the near future.

The administration has been looking for ways to strike a bargain with a Congress whose Republican leadership is critical of the United Nations, saying that it is overstaffed and too heavily supported by Washington.

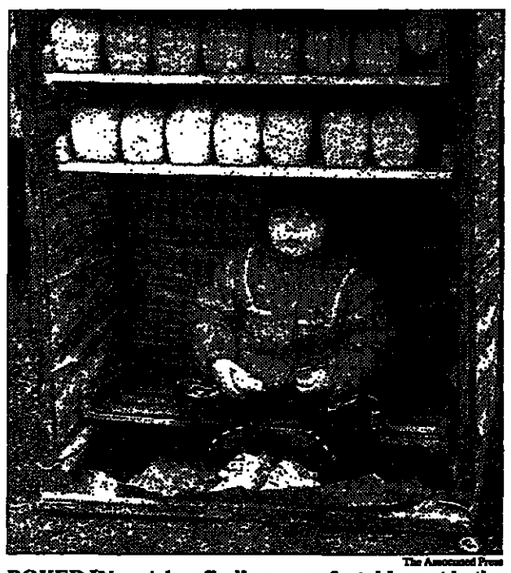
Mrs. Albright said that the reform of the United Nations sought by both Congress and the administration was made difficult by the huge American debt.

A number of countries would like to see the U.S. assessment reduced to cut back Washington's power in the organization.

30 in Peru Die In a Bus Plunge

Reuters

LIMA — A bus plunged off a mountain highway and into a river in Peru's remote central highlands, killing 30 people, police said Monday. An investigation has begun.



The Associated Press

BOXED IN — A boy finding a comfortable spot in the war-ravaged Chechen capital of Grozny on Monday.

Retooled $100 Bills Ready to Hit the Road

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Redesigned $100 bills aimed at foiling increasingly sophisticated counterfeiters will be shipped to banks across the United States on March 25.

The Treasury Department and the Federal Reserve said Monday that the initial shipment would be $80 billion in new bills, which feature a large, off-center portrait of Ben Franklin and such security features as color-shifting ink and a watermark.

The shipment represents a third of the estimated $240 billion of the $100 notes circulating nationwide, officials said.

The new bills gradually will replace bills already in circulation as banks deposit the older money with the Federal Reserve.

For now, both old and new bills will circulate. Deputy Treasury Secretary Lawrence Summers said the government always would honor all currency at full face value.

Although a House subcommittee heard last week that counterfeiting of U.S. currency, particularly the $100 bill, was on the rise overseas, Treasury officials said counterfeiting was not widespread and it was unlikely individuals would encounter bogus greenbacks.

SUMMIT: *After Pledges at Bangkok, Europe Faces the Costs*

Continued from Page 1

cooperation in numerous areas, including trade, Jacques Calvet, the outspoken Peugeot chief and current president of the European Automobile Manufacturers' Association, let loose a flood of protectionist and anti-Asian rhetoric.

While President Jacques Chirac of France was still toasting the new spirit of cooperation in Bangkok, Mr. Calvet was warning in an interview with The Wall Street Journal that Japanese carmakers are "preparing a new offensive." He also criticized the inroads made in the European market by South Korean car companies.

South Korea, in turn, had only just initialed a cooperation agreement with the European Union that was still being hailed by Sir Leon Brittan, the EU's trade commissioner.

In Bangkok, Asian leaders warned Europe against taking advantage of any trade liberalization moves that might be agreed at the meeting next autumn in the Philippines of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation group, which includes the United States. The APEC nations are seeking to eliminate tariff and other trade barriers around the Pacific Rim by 2020.

Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamad of Malaysia also noted that Europe should offer tariff reductions and improve its anti-dumping procedure in exchange for its access to low-cost labor in Asia.

In a telephone interview Monday, Sir Leon tried to play down any differences, stressing instead that while Europe would watch to see what happens at the APEC meeting, "we are not going to be persuaded into doing what we don't want to do by Dr. Mahathir or anyone else."

Sir Leon did, however, acknowledge that "we will have to see what they come up with in the Philippines meeting." He said, "We are going to look at the total picture, including tariff and nontariff market access measures, and then we shall see if it is appropriate to go further."

EU officials will have a chance to discuss trade issues even sooner, when, in an initiative agreed at the Bangkok meeting, they meet their Asian counterparts in Brussels this July.

In 1994, the then 12 member nations of the EU had a combined $44 billion trade deficit with the 10 nations that were represented at the Bangkok summit meeting — Brunei, China, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, the Philippines, South Korea, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam. The United States, also in 1994, had a $117 billion deficit with the same Asian nations. On Monday, Ambassador David Aaron, the U.S. delegate to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, said that Washington would welcome the idea of new trade liberalization measures from Europe in response to Asian requests.

"When we moved to give APEC some real substance," Mr. Aaron said, "the Europeans were anxious that we were going to create some closed trading bloc. Now they are seeing that we are trying to create a virtuous circle in which we are competing to liberalize our markets as opposed to closing them up. And we have said all along that we hoped APEC would contribute to global liberalization."

For his part, Mr. Ruggiero, said, "I really hope the European government heads came back with the full awareness that in Asia this is an historical moment. The U.S. and Asian countries have already settled on their goal, a full free trade area that would cover 50 percent of world trade by the year 2020. Now Europe has to be ready to match this goal."

To our readers in Holland
It's never been easier to subscribe.
For more information just call:
020 673 07 57.

SPORTS: *The Principal Battleground in Cable Television Wars*

Continued from Page 1

American markets that Star Sports and ESPN are trying to cultivate.

So far, Star TV, which Mr. Murdoch took control of in 1993 as a way of reaching a potential audience of billions, is losing about $85 million a year.

But whether it is cricket in India, badminton in China or soccer in Argentina, Disney and the News Corp. realize that if they intend to become video programmers to the world, "sports is the most important driver of any multichannel program package," said Gary Davey, chief executive of Star TV, the satellite television operator based in Hong Kong that distributes Star Sports programming in Asia.

Disney and Murdoch/Malone are also investing in Latin America, but direct competition is more cutthroat in Asia. Star Sports says that about 50 million homes can receive its programming; ESPN says it reaches 25 million homes in Asia.

Both companies transmit their programming through satellites capable of covering all of India, which has 900 million people and 45 million homes with television sets, and all of China, which has a population of 1.2 billion and an estimated 290 million television households, as well as other Asian countries.

Whether the revenue eventually comes from advertising or from cable and satellite-television subscriber fees, it could be years before there is any payoff.

"Eventually the most likely source of revenues will be subscriptions," said Dennis Leibowitz, who follows cable television for Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette. "Without ratings, advertisers are unlikely to spend heavily."

Yet, he cautioned, given the low income levels in many Asian and Latin American countries and the absence of an established system for billing and collection, even subscriber fees may be tough to collect.

Both companies play coy about revenue. David Zucker, managing director of ESPN International, said most of his company's fees in Asia come from advertising, though there is also some subscription revenue. Mr. Davey said advertising generates Star's revenues.

What lures both Star Sports and ESPN, however, is the potential for replicating in some fashion the success that Mr. Murdoch had with B Sky B, the British subscription satellite television service.

He began Sky Television in 1989 as a direct-broadcast satellite service in which customers used dish antennas the size of pizza pans. He initially suffered heavy losses before eliminating competition for programming by merging with Sky's sole rival, BSB, in 1990 to form B Sky B.

Following that move, and in the absence of any well-established cable television business in Britain at the time, Mr. Murdoch was able to gain control of the market by locking up exclusive pay-television rights to many movies and sporting events, including the matches of the top soccer league. As a result, "other companies have nightmares that they will wake up one day and discover that Murdoch controls all the access to China," said one media executive who requested anonymity.

Michael Wolf, who heads the media practice at the management consulting firm of Booz Allen & Hamilton, added: "Everybody is worried about News Corp. becoming the gatekeeper as he did in Great Britain with B Sky B; that explains why others are trying to lock up sports rights elsewhere in the world."

To our readers in Germany
It's never been easier to subscribe and save. Just call our Frankfurt office toll free 0130-848585 or fax :069-175413.

GLOBA
CHALLENGE
OPPORTUNITY
Further information
Singapore Trade Development Board

GLOBALIZATION

CAN YOU NAVIGATE THE NEW WORLD ORDER?

Globalization has arrived, and its implications for business are staggering. Competition is intensifying across markets, and is as likely to come from the other side of the planet as from the other side of town. Opportunity is calling from every corner of the globe. Trade barriers are falling in every important world market. The landscape of global business has changed, perhaps forever.

THE CHALLENGE

The debate over free trade is raging. International policy-makers are working furiously to redefine the manner in which global business will be conducted in the next century.

International businesses stand to gain, and lose, the most from the outcome of international trade discussions among politicians. The global business community should not deny itself a direct role in shaping the rules by which its affairs are managed.

THE OPPORTUNITY

On April 24-25, 1996, the world's most influential trade policy-makers will convene for the World Trade Congress in Singapore. Unlike other high-level gatherings among governments, the World Trade Congress will directly involve the constituency most affected by international trade policy: the Global Business Community.

THE BUSINESS RATIONALE

The World Trade Congress promises an unprecedented opportunity to participate directly in setting the agenda for the future of world trade, meet with key decision-makers from the world's most dynamic markets, and gain insight into the changing global business landscape.

Join WTO Director-General Renato Ruggiero and a powerful host of prominent leaders from more than twenty key markets in the Asia/Pacific, Europe and the Americas. Chairmen, CEOs and senior executives of leading global companies are encouraged not to miss this important event.

For further information on sponsorship and delegate opportunities at the World Trade Congress, Singapore 1996, please contact:

Nicola Manley, International Herald Tribune
Asia/Pacific Conference Office, 7/F Malaysia Building
50 Gloucester Road, Hong Kong
TEL: (852) 29 22 11 08 FAX: (852) 29 22 11 00

You can also access information via the internet
http://www.tdb.gov.sg/wtc/

Singapore Trade Development Board
Providing the Global Trade Connection

International Herald Tribune
THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

THE WORLD TRADE CONGRESS SINGAPORE 1996

CONFIRMED SPEAKERS

Senior International Ministers and Officials:

GOH CHOK TONG
Prime Minister, Singapore

RENATO RUGGIERO
Director-General, World Trade Organisation

IR HARTARTO
Coordinating Minister of Production and Distribution, Indonesia

AMNUAY VIRAVAN
Deputy Prime Minister, Thailand

SIR LEON BRITTAN
Vice President, The European Commission

ROBERT MCMULLAN
Minister of Trade, Australia

PARK JAE-YOON
Minister of Trade, Industry and Energy, Korea

PEHIN DATO' ABDUL RAHMAN TAIB
Minister of Industry & Primary Resources, Brunei Darussalam

LE VAN TRIET
Minister of Trade, Vietnam

YEO CHEOW TONG
Minister of Trade & Industry, Singapore

DONALD JOHNSTON
Secretary-General Designate, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

RUBENS RICUPERO
Secretary-General, UNCTAD

MATS HELLSTROM
Minister for Foreign Trade and EU Affairs, Sweden

LUIZ FELIPE LAMPREIA
Minister of State, External Relations, Brazil

Experts On International Trade:

C. FRED BERGSTEN
Director, Institute for International Economics, Washington

CHAN HENG CHEE
Director of the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies & Executive Director of the Singapore International Foundation

S. DHANABALAN
Senior Advisor of Nuri Holdings (S) Pte Ltd. Member of Parliament, Singapore

ARTHUR DUNKEL
Chairman of the Commission on International Trade & Investment Policy, International Chamber of Commerce

VICTOR FUNG
Chairman, Hong Kong Trade Development Council

ROSS GARNAUT
Professor of Economics & Head of Economic Development, Research School of Pacific & Asian Studies, The Australian National University

SYLVIA OSTRY
Chairman, Center for International Studies, University of Toronto

CLYDE V. PRESTOWITZ JR
President, Economic Strategy Institute, USA

PETER WATSON
Chairman, US International Trade Commission, Washington

LEE TSO YUAN
Deputy Director, Institute of Policy Studies (Nominated Member of Parliament, Singapore)

Underwriter Sponsor:
DHL WORLDWIDE EXPRESS

Official Airline:
SINGAPORE AIRLINES

Supporting Sponsors:
ICC International Chamber of Commerce The world business organisation
Shangri-La hotel SINGAPORE

EDITORIALS/OPINION

Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune
PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

Gorbachev Is Wrong

In the years since he turned over the keys to the Kremlin to Boris Yeltsin, Mikhail Gorbachev has been restless in the shadow of his successor. Overtaken by a political revolution that he initiated but could not control, Mr. Gorbachev retreated to the private sector, where he organized his own foundation, capitalized on his continuing popularity abroad and fumed over Mr. Yeltsin's leadership. Now, in a bout of pride, he says he is prepared to run for president if democrats cannot unite behind another candidate. That is a venture that could end disastrously for him. His popularity is painfully low, and the prospects for an election surge seem remote.

Russians who liked the order and subsidized economy of the Soviet Union will not forgive Mr. Gorbachev for initiating the reforms that ultimately destroyed that life. Those who were impatient for reform condemn him for hesitation and indecision. Few seem willing to acknowledge that had it not been for him, Russia might still be a dictatorship and the world might still be waging a cold war.

Humility has never been one of Mr. Gorbachev's strong suits, and his arrogance would not play well in a campaign. He tends to be long-winded and to lecture people rather than converse with them. He mastered the brass-knuckle combat of Communist politics, but is unschooled in barnstorming for votes. Despite the democratic changes that he introduced, he has never run for public office in an open election.

A Gorbachev candidacy could not help but further divide the democratic vote, making it all the easier for Gennadi Zyuganov, the Communist leader, and Vladimir Zhirinovsky, the nationalist, to face one another in a runoff election.

Mr. Gorbachev's place in world history is secure. If he runs for president, he is only likely to suffer humiliation and give Russia another nudge away from reform. It is hard to see why he would want to risk either result.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Are Palestinians Really Committed to Peace?

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — What looked inevitable two weeks ago is now a frail hope. The process that began in Oslo and saw Yitzhak Rabin shake Yasser Arafat's hand on the White House lawn may not lead to peace between Israel and the Palestinians.

The bombs on successive Sundays, and again this Monday, have erased the lead of Prime Minister Shimon Peres and the Labor Party in the polls. Likud and its leader, Benjamin Netanyahu, critics of the Oslo peace process, now have at least an equal chance to win the Israeli elections on May 29.

But the bombs of Hamas do more than boost the prospects of the right-wing opposition. They sap the belief of Israelis who supported the peace process — the belief that, in Mr. Arafat and his Palestinian Authority, Israel has a partner on whom it can rely in constructing a secure coexistence.

Reliance was a key factor when Mr. Rabin accepted the Oslo formula and recognized the PLO as the legitimate representative of the Palestinians. That was a big change in policy for Israel and, personally, for Mr. Rabin.

"Oslo was premised on the Palestinians being able to control their own house and give Israel a measure of security," an Israeli who has been strongly for the peace process said. "Otherwise Rabin would not have started down the road of leaving the occupied territories.

"What makes Israelis turn against peace is not so much the fact that a suicide bomber sneaked through. It is the growing feeling that the PLO is not really committed to this peace."

Israelis know that it is not easy for Mr. Arafat to deal with Hamas as an Islamic political movement, or to suppress its military wing. But in the view of many he has not really made the commitment to try. "Arafat should have his own Altalena," my Israeli friend said. That was a reference to a fateful choice made at the beginning of modern Israel's existence.

A month after the state was born in 1948, the Irgun, a right-wing terrorist movement that had fought Britain during its mandate over Palestine, tried to bring thousands of guns in on a chartered ship, the Altalena. David Ben-Gurion, Israel's prime minister, saw it as an attempt to maintain a private army. That, he said, would "murder the state." He ordered gunners to shell the Altalena. It sank off Tel Aviv.

Mr. Arafat has temporized in his dealings with Hamas because he fears polarizing his society. He has hoped to move Hamas from terror to the politics of the new Palestinian entity. But he has no choice now. If he does not act to demonstrate that he is a reliable partner, Likud will probably form the next government of Israel. Instead of moving ahead with negotiations that were leading toward a Palestinian state, Mr. Arafat will be frozen in his role as the ruler of Gaza and some isolated Palestinian towns dotting the West Bank.

What can he do? I think it is a matter of symbols as much as anything. He should long ago have traded in his uniform for civilian clothes, explaining to his people that they were entering a new era of peace and politics.

In condemning terrorist acts, as he has done, he should show the passion demanded by self-interest as well as by humanity. When Yahya Ayyash, the Hamas "engineer" who designed bombs, was assassinated, Mr. Arafat joined in calling him a martyr. That was the act of a leader who wants it both ways. It will not work with the constituency that will determine his fate and his people's in the near future: Israelis.

To Palestinians it will seem bitterly unjust to have to meet Israeli tests. Israel, after all, helped to build Hamas and the spirit of rejection in years of occupation. Even the assassination of Mr. Ayyash, however understandable as the removal of a dangerous killer, seems to have brought on the bombings as retaliation. But the reality is that Israel will control the pace of any movement toward a true accommodation of interests.

If it believes that the Palestinian Authority cannot provide the quid pro quo of security, it will go on occupying most of the West Bank, however burdensome and corrupting that may be.

Israel is a tightly knit country, extraordinarily so. When bombs kill several dozen people in a week, everyone knows somebody who has been affected. Everyone cares. It will be very hard to get peace back on the track.

The New York Times.

Two Months More

Twenty months and counting — that is the disdainful cry of Senate Democrats as they rise in opposition to the request of Senate Republicans for an open-ended extension of the now expired Whitewater investigation. After conducting more than 50 days of public hearings involving 120 witnesses, taking 30,000 pages of testimony, collecting 45,000 pages of White House documents, spending more than $1.3 million and compiling a casualty list of near financially destroyed administration officials, what do Whitewater committee Chairman Alfonse D'Amato and his Republican colleagues have to show for it? the Democrats ask. A good question, indeed. But it is not the only one to be answered in deciding whether to extend the life of the committee.

It has been working for more than a year to gather the facts surrounding the collapse of the federally insured Madison Savings and Loan in Little Rock, the involvement of Bill and Hillary Clinton in the defunct Whitewater Development Corp., and the handling of documents and the conduct of White House officials and Clinton associates in the aftermath of Deputy White House Counsel Vincent Foster's suicide. Whitewater, in the hands of congressional Republicans and the independent counsel, *is now a much wider*-ranging investigation that seeks answers to a host of questions concerning Washington-based actions taken after the administration was in office.

The committee has been having an exceedingly tough time obtaining subpoenaed documents or unambiguous testimony from administration officials. Seldom have so many key witnesses had no earthly idea why they did what they did, wrote what they wrote, or said what they said — if they owned that they even remembered at all.

Committee Republicans assert that dozens of witnesses still must be examined. Some will not be available until their trials end. That is the major reason Senator D'Amato gives for a lengthy open-ended extension. The next has to do with the way White House aides keep dribbling documents, suddenly and miraculously discovered, to the committee.

At issue today, as it has been for some time, is whether the Clinton administration has done anything to impede investigations by Congress or the independent counsel, and whether the *Clintons engaged in any improper* activities in Arkansas while he was governor and she was a partner in the Rose Law Firm. Nothing illegal on their part has turned up yet. For those who are inclined to dismiss any and everything that falls under the label of Whitewater as just another political witch hunt, it is worth remembering that 16 people have been indicted by federal grand juries as a result of the independent counsel's probe, and nine have entered guilty pleas.

Congress does not have the job of sending people to jail, but fact-finding is part of the congressional job description. The Whitewater committee should be empowered to do just that, but within a reasonable time. Two additional months, with a right to show cause for more time, makes sense.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

It's Much Too Fast

It seems like only yesterday that the Republican presidential campaign meandered along at a bucolic pace, with leisurely forays by the candidates around the country. Now the contest rockets past at warp speed. As a succession of primary elections crashes down on the voters every three or four days, a sensation that too much is happening too quickly has set in. Whatever was the intention of political strategists in establishing a compressed schedule of primaries early in the campaign season, it has not served the interest of democracy and rational choice.

Not so long ago, the season began with New Hampshire in February and extended into June, giving voters in different states time to have second and third thoughts while the candidates were subjected to rigorous scrutiny by each other and the press. It now seems possible that most of the delegates to the San Diego convention will be chosen by the end of this month.

The current crazy process of a tightly compressed primary schedule has taken about two decades to get out of hand. An initial turning point came in 1972, when the Democrats led the way to a process dominated by primary elections themselves, as opposed to private deliberations of party bosses. Then in 1976 Jimmy Carter discovered the value of the Iowa caucuses, using his win there as a springboard to a quick string of primary victories, enabling him to wrap up the nomination well before the primary process was over.

From there it was a quick step to every state in the country wanting to hold its primary in the early part of the season, before the end of the contest. California, which used to be a grand prize in June, scheduled its election this year on March 26. The rapid succession of primaries all across the country will leave little time for personalized campaigning in each state. Instead the candidates will be running from airport to airport, from television market to television market.

The 1996 campaign has a few weeks to go, but it is not too soon to start thinking about fixing the system the next time around. The parties should give some thought to encouraging self-restraint among the states, so that there is a return to a system of stretched out primary elections over a period of months. It then might make sense to bunch the primaries up around regions. Right now the primaries to be held on March 12, the so-called Super Tuesday, are mainly in the South. If states want to maximize their clout, they may well wish to coordinate their own schedules around other states in their regions to ensure that the candidates spend enough time campaigning in their areas.

The paradox is that to prepare for this compressed schedule of primaries, the candidates have to get started two years before the campaign year, raising money and establishing an organization for the final frantic marathon. This year, though, it turned out that money-raising skills (Phil Gramm) and organizational ability and endorsements (Bob Dole) were of little value for the final push.

We like the historically proven rituals of state primaries. They test the endurance and appeal of would-be presidents while educating them about the country. But there is no need, even in a video age, to conduct the enterprise at such a bewildering pace.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

Post-Soviet Russia: Pluses and Minuses After the Early Years

By Robert G. Kaiser

WASHINGTON — For the first time in their thousand-year history, Russians are about to choose a national leader by democratic ballot. Four months before election day, it seems likely that they will use this unprecedented opportunity to elect a Communist president.

Prognosticating anywhere is risky; in Russia it may be ridiculous. The election is not even certain; Moscow is buzzing with rumors that President Boris Yeltsin's henchmen will fix it, or cancel it, or find some pretext to postpone it.

All these options are conceivable, but today they don't seem likely. What does seem likely is the victory in June of Gennadi Zyuganov, a 51-year-old Communist who is clearly hostile to many of the free-market reforms that Mr. Yeltsin's ministers have tried to implement since 1992 — although he insists (at least when speaking to foreigners) that he will preserve a market economy if elected.

His statements about freedom of speech, a free press and tolerance for political opposition leave room for doubts about how seriously he believes in any of them.

The prospect of a Communist returning to power in the Kremlin is unnerving for good reason. Although many former Communist officials, including many of the most talented and resourceful, have made a lucrative personal migration into the market economy since 1991, millions more have not, and many carry deep resentments at the course of events since the Soviet Union collapsed. If they back a winner in June, the temptation to seek revenge against the "democrats" who displaced them after 1991 will be great.

Skeptics rightly wonder if a President Zyuganov could or would try to protect the frail democratic experiment in Russia. Could the June election be the end of the line? Is free Russia to be so short-lived? Perhaps, but not necessarily. There is reason for gloom about the future of Russia, but also for optimism.

An optimistic outlook would start with the realization that the first four years of free, independent Russia have gone much better than many pessimists predicted when the Soviet Union collapsed in 1991. Consider:

- In just a few years Russians have developed habits of free behavior. Russians routinely speak their minds. The news media are bluntly outspoken and surprisingly unfettered. Russians now assume that they have joined the rest of the world, can travel freely to and fro, can read what they want and say or write what they want.
- All over Russia, hundreds of thousands of individuals have stepped forward to take responsibility — for themselves, for new businesses, for local government institutions and so on. To those of us who spent many years studying Soviet society, this may be the single biggest surprise of free Russia. Russian intellectuals from Pushkin onward bemoaned the sheep-like qualities of their countrymen. Many Russians remain passive, but the activists have been a delightful surprise.
- Russia has accomplished an extraordinary economic adaptation, albeit with painful consequences for tens of millions of people. An economy built on shortages has been replaced in five years with an abundance of consumer goods, at least in the cities. The fear of mass starvation, a grim prospect at the end of 1991, has subsided; there has been no starvation. The nation's shops are now in private hands, as are many of its big enterprises. Russians are learning to make money.
- Haltingly, Russians are building the legal, financial and business institutions that will be necessary for further development of a market economy and a free society. The country now has real banks (it had none in 1991), laws to govern business dealings (although not yet enough of them), political parties, strong media organizations and much more.
- Apart from the tragic fiasco in Chechnya, four years of freedom in Russia have brought less ethnic turmoil than many feared. Millions of Russians have continued to live peacefully in the former republics of the Soviet Union (although they have been badly treated in some.) Non-Russians have survived pretty well in Russia. What might have become an ethnic cauldron instead looks surprisingly calm in most places. Even anti-Semitism, an ancient Russian curse, has proved weaker than widely feared a few years ago.
- Russians have allowed all pretext of their Cold War status as a superpower to dissipate uneventfully. The military has had to accept a drastic loss of standing and resources as well as political marginalization. Russia has changed from the world's second giant power to a country slightly smaller, in population and the size of its economy, than Brazil. This wrenching change has obviously inflicted emotional wounds on many Russians, but they have borne them stoically thus far.
- Democratic politics have caught on in a culture that knew absolutely nothing about them five years ago. This was demonstrated convincingly in the parliamentary elections last December. Many pundits agonized in advance that the turnout might be so low that the elections would be invalid, but more than 60 percent of eligible voters cast a ballot, despite an acknowledged absence of attractive political choices.

But if many things have gone surprisingly well, others have gone badly, sometimes ominously so.

Mr. Yeltsin's government has presided over an alarming deterioration of public order and private security. Russians are understandably alarmed by the crime wave around them, the inflation that has destroyed their savings and pensions, the chaos and confusion of everyday life. Nothing is more threatening to democracy anywhere than anarchy.

What might have become an ethnic cauldron looks surprisingly calm in most places.

Perhaps the safest prediction now is that surprises will continue.

Without improved public order in Russia, democratic life will remain at risk.

Economic adaptation has been wildly uneven, creating a huge gulf between the relatively few rich and the many poor. And economic reform has barely touched rural Russia, where food production has fallen dramatically. (Imports have filled the gap.)

It is difficult to imagine a successful economic transformation in Russia that does not include radical change in its agricultural sector, but so far this seems the remotest of possibilities.

The fighting in Chechnya may have been an exception to the relative ethnic peace elsewhere, but it is a grues me exception. The Russian government showed no compunction about slaughtering perhaps 30,000 of its own citizens in Chechnya, a grim precedent.

Political developments have been frustrating, especially for supporters of democratic reform. The liberal reformers have proved a feckless lot — vain, foolish and unable to collaborate. It is a sad commentary that the reconstituted Communist Party is the only effective political organization in today's Russia, and an important reason why Mr. Zyuganov must be favored to win in June.

Russian integration into the world economy has been ragged. Russians have learned how to make millions selling their natural wealth, but meaningful trade in manufactured goods has not materialized. Russia is still an unattractive target for Western investment because of legal and economic uncertainties that are not likely to be removed soon.

But Russians have learned to love Western-style consumer goods (many of them made in Asia), which are now ubiquitous in urban areas.

Some of the worst traits of the old Soviet mentality persist. President Yeltsin's easy resort to the use of force against his political enemies in Moscow when he shelled his own Parliament, and then against the Chechen rebellion, and his reliance on a dubious inner circle of advisers from the security services are reminders that the old order has changed but not disappeared.

Tolerance and compromise, so important to democratic politics, are not yet commonplace in Russia.

So how do the hopeful signs add up against the gloomy ones? Messily. In the months ahead we will hear forecasts of doom, and reassurances, too, and it will be difficult to sort them out.

The fact is that "experts" on Russia have always been divided as much by their own psychology as by their analysis. Optimists tend to see the glass half full, pessimists see it essentially empty. Ordinary Russians don't have much experience with optimism. Hope is somewhat more common.

The Western urge to see the new Russia take shape, to see the Russian problem resolved, will surely be frustrated for a generation at least. It took more than 70 years to create the mess that Russia's fledgling democrats inherited barely four years ago; it will now take decades to repair the damage.

So far the hallmark of Russia's transformation has been surprise: surprising absence of abject poverty and hunger; surprising resourcefulness in many parts of the society; surprising tolerance for political opposition and an unfettered news media; surprising civil war in Chechnya; a surprising national capacity to cope with horrendous conditions. Perhaps the safest prediction now is that the surprises will continue.

The writer, author of several books on Russia, is managing editor of The Washington Post.

Beating Buchanan Isn't Enough

By Robert B. Semple Jr.

COLUMBIA, South Carolina — Pat Buchanan said the South Carolina primary held "the keys to the kingdom," but the keys wound up in Bob Dole's pocket.

It is of course dangerous to predict the final outcome of the weekly lotto game known as the Republican primary campaign. But Mr. Dole's convincing victory here has temporarily restored his credentials as the party's front-runner. It has been a profound disappointment for Mr. Buchanan, who failed to enlarge his base even in a state which, at least on paper, seemed to offer a receptive audience for his protectionist economics and regressive social values.

It also showed that Lamar Alexander is having trouble getting anyone to listen to his earnest prescriptions, and it reminded Steve Forbes that television advertising and two quick visits will not cut it among voters who like their candidates personal.

Mr. Buchanan argues that superior organization made the difference, that Senator Strom Thurmond and Governor David Beasley dragged Mr. Dole to the finish line and threw him over it.

A test of Mr. Buchanan's thesis will come this Tuesday in Georgia, where he won nearly two-fifths of the vote against George Bush in 1992 and where the Dole organization is not so formidable.

For their part, the Dole forces argue that Mr. Buchanan's "Dixie Express" has gone just about as far as it can, not only in the North but in a South that has changed culturally and economically since Mr. Buchanan first came here with Richard Nixon in 1968.

The exit polls are instructive. The most striking statistic showed that Mr. Dole, who wobbled on the abortion issue, nevertheless won nearly half the votes of those who identified themselves as Christian conservatives — fully one-third of all those who went to the polls. The reason seems clear. South Carolina has profited greatly from world trade and foreign investment by firms like BMW and Fuji.

Many religious-right types obviously feared Mr. Buchanan's protectionism and general xenophobia more than they loved his unyielding stance on abortion. As David Woodard of Clemson University put it, Mr. Buchanan's economic position "cut to the heart of upstate religious-right families who work at BMW."

Mr. Buchanan is not about to fold his tent. He is driven by a sense of mission and an energy level that none of his rivals can match. Furthermore, he is having far too much fun blasting away at the "sandals and beads" crowd at the Department of Education, the United Nations, the Chinese, the Mexicans and even the president ("a blind dog in a meat market," he says of Mr. Clinton's policy shifts) to bring his show to an early close.

Yet none of this volcanic nonsense has won him more than 30 percent, and Mr. Dole may thus be tempted to sit back and watch Mr. Buchanan ram his durable head against that statistical barrier. That would be a mistake. Doing just enough to beat Mr. Buchanan may be a plausible strategy for winning the nomination, but it is not a strategy for beating Bill Clinton.

Even on the economic issues that helped him here, Mr. Dole has yet to rise above platitudes or define a program to deal with problems like corporate downsizing and economic insecurity. Nor is it a strategy for winning what he has defined as a struggle for the soul of his party.

As Mr. Dole surely knows, Mr. Buchanan is the creation of a deliberate effort stretching back several elections to recruit the religious right, the gun-control opponents and the pro-life people to the Republican cause, mainly for the party's convenience. The Republican leaders thought they could control these fringe groups, but now they have become a major force in their own right, with Mr. Buchanan as their champion.

He may ultimately be denied the nomination, but Buchananism will survive unless somebody takes on the mission of saving the party from the radical reactionaries. The most likely somebody is Bob Dole, but first he must find a compelling way to say what Bob Dole is for.

The New York Times.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1896: Guiana Claims

LONDON — The Blue Book giving the official British statement on the north-western boundary of the English colony in Guiana, will be laid on the table of the House of Commons. The report will show that the Dutch possessed the coast of Guiana as far north as the mouth of Orinoco, such possession implying a right to ownership of the hinterland — a right exercised by the Dutch, who in the 16th century had plantations far up the rivers, and prospected for gold in the basin of the Cuyuni.

1921: 29th Inaugural

WASHINGTON — Mr. Warren G. Harding to-day [March 4] became the 29th President of the United States. Standing at the Capitol, President Harding with upraised hand repeated the oath administered by Chief Justice of the Supreme Court Edward White, and then kissed the same Bible which Washington used in his inaugural. "Our Supreme task is the resumption of our onward normal way" he said in his address. "I speak for administrative efficiency, lightened tax burdens, sound commercial practises ... American standards require our higher production costs to be reflected in our tariffs on imports."

1946: Spain on Its Own

PARIS — A hope that "patriotic and liberal-minded" Spaniards would turn Franco out without bloodshed and without direct assistance from any foreign country was expressed in a joint statement on Spain by the United States, Great Britain and France. The statement said that Nazism and Fascism aided the present Spanish regime in its rise to power but that the three powers have no intention of interfering in Spain's internal affairs.

International Herald Tribune
ESTABLISHED 1887
KATHARINE GRAHAM, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER
Co-Chairmen
RICHARD McCLEAN, Publisher & Chief Executive
JOHN VINOCUR, Executive Editor & Vice President
• WALTER WELLS, News Editor • PAUL HORVITZ, Deputy News Editor
• KATHERINE KNORR and CHARLES MITCHELMORE, Deputy Editors • SAMUEL ABT and CARL GEWIRTZ, Associate Editors • ROBERT J. DONAHUE, Editor of the Editorial Pages
• JONATHAN GAGE, Business and Finance Editor
• RENÉ BONDY, Deputy Publisher • JAMES McLEOD, Advertising Director
• JUANITA I. CASPARI, International Development Director • DIDIER BRUN, Circulation Director
Directeur de la Publication: Richard D. Simmons
Directeur Adjoint de la Publication: Katharine P. Darrow

International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France.
Tel.: (1) 41.43.93.00. Fax: Circ., (1) 41.43.92.10; Adv., (1) 41.43.92.12. E-Mail: iht@iht.com
Editor for Asia, Michael Richardson, 5 Canterbury Rd., Singapore 0511. Tel. (65) 472-7768. Fax: (65) 274-2334
Mng. Dir. Asia, Rolf D. Kranepuhl, 50 Gloucester Rd., Hong Kong. Tel. 852-2922-1188. Fax: 852-2922-1190
Gen. Mgr. Germany: T. Schlüter, Friedrichstr. 15, 60323 Frankfurt/M. Tel. (069) 72 67 55. Fax: (069) 72 73 10
Pres U.S.: Michael Conroy, 850 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022. Tel. (212) 752-3890. Fax: (212) 755-8785
U.K. Advertising Office: 63 Long Acre, London WC2. Tel. (171) 836-4802. Fax: (171) 240-2254
S.A. au capital de 1.200.000 F. RCS Nanterre B 732021126. Commission Paritaire No. 61337
© 1996, International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved.
ISSN: 0294-8052

OPINION/LETTERS

Free to the Candidates: Some Headache Cures

By William Safire

ORLANDO, Florida — The makers of Advil are now suggesting that Tylenol may ruin your liver. I suspect Tylenol will soon blaze back with a campaign to hint that Advil rips out your stomach lining. That will give the boys at Bayer aspirin the chance to repeat both competitors' warnings, and to call for unity against the common enemy, headaches.

Thus does advertising art follow political life. Steve Forbes's negative ads weakened Bob Dole for Pat Buchanan; whose rise scared even the Christian Coalition. This resulted in Mr. Dole's South Carolina win, enabling him to call for unity in zapping Bill Clinton's failures.

Advice to Mr. Buchanan: Drop the gun-toting pictures and lock-and-load rhetoric; it stirs up the nuts. Use your famously scornful oratory to take on foreign-agent Louis Farrakhan and President Clinton's fear of losing black support by investigating his billion-dollar Libyan tie. You have no black support to lose, and this would thoroughly discombobulate those of us in Israel's Amen Corner.

Advice to Mr. Forbes: Keep popping the press. "The pundits were wrong!" you cried in glee after buying up a third of Arizona's Republicans. As you lose primaries to come, most of us will be happy to have you remind readers of our certainty from Day One that neither a rich novice nor a nativist demagogue has any chance of nomination.

Advice to Lamar Alexander: Hang in there. If you aspire to be the party's insurance policy in case Mr. Dole stumbles, redirect your campaign away from Mr. Dole while you denounce Mr. Buchanan's extremism and Mr. Forbes's nutty ideas.

In that regard, Mr. Forbes is now trying to revivify his flat tax as a tax cut for the middle class; if this is not to produce a horrendous deficit, where are his ideas to slow spending growth? And "the dollar should be as good as gold" is his code phrase for a return to the gold standard — ask Mr. Forbes if this would not boost interest rates to Carter-era levels once he plunged the country into red ink.

And a slew of advice to Mr. Dole:

1. Don't forget the theme that helped get you off the floor. This is a fight for the "heart and soul of the Republican Party." Despite Monday's euphoria, you will be upset in several states, and weak showings will be magnified by scrap-lovers as major derailments; you are still months away from a unity pitch.

Remember that Mr. Buchanan's boast to his "movement" is that he will force you to keep an extreme anti-abortion plank in the platform and will have a veto over your pick for a pro-choice running mate. Such concessions would guarantee your election defeat after what would be branded your "surrender in San Diego."

But nothing you can do in appeasing the nativist, populist, isolationist fringe will stop Mr. Buchanan from making a smash-eroo bolting speech in prime time. He hopes to combine with Ross Perot if those two can ever settle on which one is to head their third party.

2. Your willingness to talk about your war wounds will be effective as long as it appears reluctant; make the point about being in the real "cross fire" for the next few weeks and then move on. Obvious and repeated refusal to wave the bloody shirt better reflects the modest Dole character and will score more points than waving it.

3. For God's sake, memorize a simple two-sentence position on abortion and be ready for any question in a joint appearance that begins: "If your wife were being raped ..."

4. Revivify the balanced budget. The media have become bored with deficit reduction; voters have not.

5. Pose the question: In today's showbiz politics, can a doer defeat a talker? This will undermine the strength of Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Clinton, and provide a rationale for the diffident Dole style.

6. Don't get snookered by the "vision thing" to compete with Mr. Clinton's double vision. With a Republican Congress in place, America needs not so much a president with more vision as a president with a signing pen.

Today's Republican Party has more vision than it knows what to do with; the trick is to make real the vision of balanced budgets, local empowerment and global engagement. Brandish that pen you carry to keep your fingers from splaying: Mr. Clinton will veto; Mr. Dole will sign.

The New York Times.

Under 'Decency' Law, All Cybertalk Is Equal

By David S. Bennahum

NEW YORK — During a jaunt through the World Wide Web, I came across a seemingly innocuous invitation: "This is a HOT link."

I clicked on the glowing words, which connected me with another computer that generated a picture of a nude woman. The Web site had similar pictures of "Candy," "Amber" and "Farah," as well as the predictable audio tracks.

This phone-sex service advertising its wares, just an accidental mouse click away, shows how easily browsers can stumble across pornography on computer networks.

It also made clear to me that government has a responsibility to regulate sexually explicit material on line. This is a radical statement for an avid Internet user. Most of my colleagues feel that government should have no jurisdiction over cyberspace.

However, the Communications Decency Act, which makes it a felony to knowingly transmit indecent sexual material to children over computer networks, is not the solution. Signed by President Bill Clinton last month, the act is facing a constitutional free-speech challenge by organizations that include America Online and the American Civil Liberties Union. A panel of three Federal District Court judges in Philadelphia is to hear arguments beginning March 21.

The problem is not that government has no place in cyberspace. It is that the law fails to recognize that the Internet is not a monolith — that it has public and private areas.

After President Clinton signed the act, the Internet lit up with fury. But the critics offered no real alternatives to the act. Some advocated "virtual secession" — a nonsensical phrase that ignores how intimately cyberspace is intertwined with the physical world.

Others simply got angry. My e-mail box filled with invective aimed at Washington, the religious right and corporate America — until everything fused into the blur of conspiracy theory: "The Telecom bill could never have passed in this form if the American people were allowed to examine its text beforehand. But its text was kept secret from American citizens. It was available only to the corporate lobbyists and their politician puppets who drafted it."

The critics are correct, however, in saying that under the act, material deemed indecent anywhere in the infinite expanse of the Internet is automatically classified as indecent everywhere. This is as if laws concerning indecency on broadcast television applied to phone calls between adults. We know that would be absurd. A call is private and TV is public.

What's confusing about the Internet is that while it is one entity, it carries the equivalent of both telephone calls and TV broadcasts.

Yahoo!, a popular Web site that registers 14 million "hits" — requests for information — each day, resembles a public medium like television. But when I send an e-mail message to a friend, it is more like a phone call. Electronic newsletters, sent only to subscribers, resemble newspapers.

Clearly, society has the right to curb sexually explicit material in public spaces. But the more private a forum, the greater the rights of the individual. Yet, according to the act, material considered indecent on Yahoo! would be banned from a newsletter and e-mail.

This broad brush will only cause more problems as computer networks take on more and more functions of the media. Even now, it is possible to place telephone calls through the Internet, bypassing long-distance telephone companies. Some on-line services provide live radio and TV broadcasts as well.

Common sense dictates that we start treating these forms of communication differently even though they all exist on the Internet.

If the courts reject the Communications Decency Act, computer users have a duty to work with Congress to write a law that will protect children but allow adults to communicate freely on line.

The writer, publisher of MEME, an on-line newsletter, contributed this comment to The New York Times.

MEANWHILE

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Saddam's Survival

It's all too easy to blame the CIA for Saddam Hussein's continued stranglehold over Iraq *("If the CIA Can't Even Oust Saddam, Why Give It More Help?" Opinion, Feb. 22).*

Mr. Saddam holds sway in Baghdad today because George Bush (and then Bill Clinton) caved in to pressure from Saudi Arabia and Turkey, key allies that have strategic U.S. military installations and that resisted any attempt to remove the Iraqi leader.

For their part, the Saudis made it clear that they viewed even a semi-autonomous Shiite Muslim enclave near their border as potentially destabilizing and, thus, *intolerable.* Meanwhile, the Turks raised the specter of an independent Kurdistan, including parts of Iraq, Iran and Turkey, rising from the ashes of Mr. Saddam's toppled regime.

It is realpolitik, not CIA incompetence, that explains why Mr. Saddam holds onto power.

LAWRENCE DELANEY JR.
London.

U.S. Influence

Regarding "Don't Let Dry Old Facts Spoil a Good Tantrum" (Opinion, Feb. 9):

Richard Cohen quotes a recent Washington Post poll "that would lead you to believe that America is not only the last, best chance of mankind but also the dumbest nation on Earth."

I have not seen this poll, but I have seen, heard and battled American ignorance about politics and government for more than 40 years. However, I have found in the past 2½ months, living in Europe, that literally everybody, everywhere, is eager to copy anything American — including, and especially, "our" language, which is voraciously being integrated and blended into European tongues in everyday life, as well as in the worlds of commerce, advertising, audio and video communications and, of course, television.

I have never been so proud to be an American as I have in the past couple of months, watching all of these politically knowledgeable and well-educated Europeans copy everything American. America, "peopled by dolts," must not be so bad after all.

Also, we Americans are always the first ones to help when it comes to putting out fires and resolving conflicts all over the world.

WALTER F. WIESBAUER.
Innsbruck, Austria.

Bashing the UN

Regarding "Fixing Up the UN" (Opinion, Feb. 8):

The United States has led in the disgraceful UN-bashing that has robbed the organization of spirit and energy. We Americans should have been paying our own share and working ardently from within.

The United Nations now has more to do because of the end of the Cold War, but also fewer resources and no way to encourage a new corps of dedicated international civil servants.

AUGUSTUS NASMITH JR.
Budapest.

International Herald Tribune
PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST
THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

If you would like to receive further information on the advertisers who appeared in our **Special Report on International Education,** on February 13, please complete this coupon & send it to:

INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION, Advertising Department, 181, Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

Executive Education
France — Tick box
1 HEC-ISA ☐
2 INSEAD ☐
3 ISG-EMBA ☐
4 THESEUS ☐
International
5 Boston University ☐
6 Fuqua School of Business-Duke ☐
7 ISG ☐
8 MBA University ☐
9 Temple/ICS ☐
Netherlands
10 Nijenrode University ☐
11 NIMBAS ☐
U.S.A.
12 DePaul University ☐
13 Texas Institute of Chinese Medicine ☐
14 University of California ☐
15 William and Mary College ☐

Colleges and Universities
Belgium
16 Vesalius College ☐
France
17 ABS ☐
18 IFAM ☐
19 ISG ☐
20 The American University of Paris ☐
International
21 Lynn University ☐
22 Schiller University ☐
23 The European University ☐
24 The New School ☐
Italy
25 American University Rome ☐
Switzerland
26 AGSB ☐
U.K.
27 American College in London ☐
28 College Ancillary Services ☐
29 Richmond ☐
U.S.A.
30 American University of Hawai ☐
31 Pace University ☐
32 Ross University ☐

Language Schools
France
33 Cilec - Jean Monnet University ☐
34 CUEF ☐
35 Ecole des 3 Ponts ☐
36 La Sorbonne ☐
37 Learn French in Provence ☐
38 PERL ☐
39 University Aix Marseille ☐
Spain
40 Estudio Internacional Sampere ☐
41 UIMP ☐
U.S.A.
42 Tufts University ☐

Day and Boarding Schools
Austria
43 American International School ☐
France
44 Ecole Active Bilingue ☐
45 Ecole des Roches ☐
46 Europe Rencontres et Echanges ☐
47 Envacole ☐
48 International School of Paris ☐
49 Marymount School ☐
Italy
50 CC2 Lanciano International School ☐
Switzerland
51 Aiglon College ☐
52 International School of Geneva ☐
53 JF Kennedy ☐
54 Leysin ☐
55 TASIS ☐
U.K.
56 Centre for International Education ☐
U.S.A.
57 Suffield ☐

Summer Programs
France
58 The American University of Paris ☐
U.S.A.
59 American University, Washington ☐
60 Harvard University ☐
61 John Hopkins University ☐
62 Judson School ☐
63 Marvelwood Summer School ☐
64 New York University ☐
65 Summer Academy of Suffield ☐
66 Tabor Academy ☐
67 Taft Summer School ☐
68 Tufts University ☐
69 Yale University ☐

Hotel Management Schools
Switzerland
70 Ecole Hôtelière de Lausanne ☐
71 HOSTA ☐
72 IHTTI ☐

Art & Design Schools
U.S.A.
73 Harvard University ☐

Summer Camps
Switzerland
74 Intl Summer Camp Montana ☐
U.S.A.
75 Camp Watonka ☐
76 National Camp Association ☐
77 Pok-O-MacCready ☐

Education Publications
International
78 UNESCO ☐

Educational Counseling
Switzerland
79 PSEP ☐
U.S.A.
80 J.P. Hague ☐
81 World Education Services ☐

Name:
Home Address:
Job Title
AGE: ☐ Under 25 ☐ 25 - 34 ☐ 35 - 44 ☐ 55 - 64 ☐ 65 or over
SEX: ☐ Male ☐ Female
I am requesting information for: ☐ Myself ☐ A friend ☐ A family member ☐ An employee
E-Mail Address
5-3-96

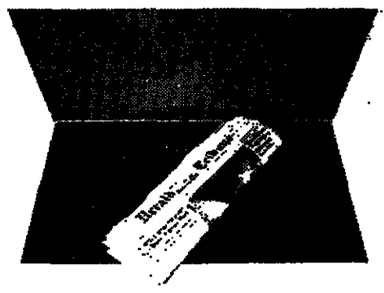
CONNECT.

WITH ALL THE WORLD NEWS AS IT HAPPENS.
Via the world's most powerful news-gathering network, with a highly distinguished staff of journalists around the globe, all dedicated to offering you an unrivalled international perspective daily.

COLLECT.

UP TO 50% OFF THE NORMAL COVER PRICE - INCLUDING UP TO 2 MONTHS ISSUES FREE OVER A YEAR.
Subscribe to the International Herald Tribune today, and you can collect 2 months of issues free - equivalent to a saving of up to 50% on a yearly subscription.

DIRECT.



GUARANTEED DELIVERY EVERY DAY TO YOUR DOOR.
When you subscribe, the International Herald Tribune is guaranteed to be delivered daily, direct to your home or office until the date of renewal.

via the Herald Tribune

5-3-96

THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

COUNTRY/CURRENCY		12 months +2 months FREE	6 months +1 week FREE	3 months +2 weeks FREE
AUSTRIA	A. SCH.	6,000	3,000	1,800
BELGIUM	B. FR.	14,000	7,000	4,200
DENMARK	D. KR.	3,400	1,700	1,050
FINLAND	F.M.	2,400	1,200	700
FRANCE	F. F.	1,950	980	590
GERMANY*	D. M.	700	350	210
GREAT BRITAIN	£	210	105	65
GREECE	DR.	90,000	45,000	27,000
IRELAND	£ IRL	230	115	68
ITALY	LIRE	510,000	255,000	155,000
LUXEMBOURG	L. FR.	14,000	7,000	4,200
NETHERLANDS	FL.	790	400	240
NORWAY	N.KR.	3,500	1,750	1,050
PORTUGAL	ESC.	51,000	26,000	15,500
SPAIN	PTAS.	56,000	28,000	16,500
SWEDEN	S. KR.	3,500	1,750	1,000
SWITZERLAND	S. FR.	610	305	185
REST OF EUROPE ex CEI	$ US	485	245	145
CEI	$ US	750	375	225
UNITED STATES	$ US	360	180	115

* For information concerning hand delivery in major German cities call toll free IHT Germany at: 0130-84 85 85 or fax (069) 175 413. Under German regulations, a 2-week free period is granted for all new orders.

Yes, I would like to start receiving the International Herald Tribune.
The subscription term I prefer is:
☐ 12 months (plus 2 free months) ☐ 3 months (plus 2 free weeks)
☐ My check is enclosed (payable to the International Herald Tribune)
☐ Please charge my:
☐ American Express ☐ Diners Club ☐ VISA ☐ Access ☐ MasterCard ☐ Eurocard
Credit card charges will be made in French Francs at current rates.
Card No: Exp. Date:
Signature:
For business orders, please indicate your VAT No:
(IHT VAT Number FR 47 32021126)
Mr/Mrs/Ms Family Name:
First Name: Job Title:
Mailing Address:
City/Code: Country:
Home Tel No: Business Tel No:
☐ I do not wish to receive relevant details from other companies
Mail or fax to: International Herald Tribune
181, avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France. Fax: (+33 1) 41 43 92 10
OR CALL (+33 1) 41 43 93 61
In Asia, call: (+852) 29 22 11 88, In the USA, call toll-free: 1-800-882-2884
E-Mail No: subs@ihtparis.atmail.com
Offer valid for new subscribers only.
CCD 2

Style

The Macabre and the Poetic

Philip Treacy's feather bonnet, worn with lace dress.

By Suzy Menkes
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Two movies are currently defining British society: "Trainspotting," a gutsy, gaunt and surreal story of Scottish heroin junkies, and "Sense and Sensibility," lush period romanticism laced with irony.

As in film, so in fashion. Alexander McQueen brought those elements together in an exceptional show that was a dance of death in an empty vaulted church — lighted with candles and with a skeleton as a macabre front-row guest.

The other standout show in London's three-day fashion fest was from milliner Philip Treacy, whose feather sculptures reinvented the romance of the hat.

The rest of London's designers created linear clothes that correspond to the current young aesthetic — skimpy coats, skinny sweaters, narrow pants and long, lean dresses. A military beat pulsing through the autumn-winter season brought four-pocket tunics, zippered Eisenhower jackets and flat-front pants.

But it was McQueen who hit a fashion moment with his theme of wars of religion through the ages. The show opened with brilliant illumination on a stained-glass window, as organ music was drowned out by gunfire — and then by a hard-core club sound track. Out came strong and sometimes disturbing images: dresses showing flesh through scars of chiffon; torn lace below a braided hussar's jacket (a reminder of McQueen's training as a royal palace tailor); T-shirts photo-printed with children in Somalia or soldiers in the Vietnam War.

Interspersed, were impeccably tailored clothes with the merest hint of the armed services, like an elegant gray flannel jumpsuit, matelot trousers wrapped around the body with asymmetrical buttoning or a Mongolian-lamb-trimmed coat. A romantic white cashmere dress with medieval print and trumpet sleeves was contrasted with harder stuff: McQueen's signature ultra-low-slung pants and a lace tunic sheathing the head like a hangman's outfit.

Everywhere, there were references to death: masks set with crucifixes; earrings of dangling bird claws; arms caught in silver crowns of thorns; Victorian jet beading, and a mourning color palette of black, bone beige, mauves and grays.

McQueen's fascination with death mirrors others of his generation, from the artist Damien Hirst with his putrefying exhibits to the nihilist narrator of "Trainspotting" who says: "Choose life — now why should I do a thing like that?"

"It's not so much about death, but the awareness that it is there," said McQueen, who proved himself not just a fine tailor with a soaring imagination, but one of those rare designers who catches the spirit of the times.

What fun it was to see the models preening in Treacy hats like exotic mynah birds! They walked the runway, in little-nothing lace dresses, sugar-sweet makeup with stardust sprinkling the cheeks, and in the most sensational headgear. A Jane Austen bonnet stood straight up, defying gravity as it rose vertically from the forehead. Orange feathers curled round the head like a gouged-out gourd. One eye peeped through a visor slit in a feather helmet. Black organza horns rose in twin peaks.

TREACY is a Brancusi of hatmakers, taking the head as the base for his fantastic sculptures. Hats may be anachronistic in the modern world and nothing to do with everyday life, but they made a splendid show.

What else was on offer at the London collections that kicked off the international season for the first time? Since silhouettes were unilaterally slim and the clothes universally plain, how designers developed those themes showed their strengths.

The design duo of Pearce Fionda enriched simple lines with bias-cutting, a chocolate-and-cream palette and prints from flower tracery through Op Art. Hussein Chalayan used geometry, cutting jackets with radial sunburst seaming, decorating dresses with Art Deco patterns and mixing shiny fabrics like marbled plastic and laminated lace. Owen Gaster played persuasively with color, using flashes of lime or yellow on black. Antonio Berardi also piped in flashes of color, demonstrating a skill for intricate cutting in jackets with medieval sleeves, curving khaki dresses and bow-trimmed evening wear.

Katharine Hamnett found a fabulous venue in tiled Art Nouveau rooms at the Victoria & Albert Museum. But she did not use its inspiration to lift her collection of basic jersey pants and sleeveless tops and slim-line pantsuits in lurex or leather. Nicole Farhi gave a graphic edge to her lean separates by using stripes, sharp citrus colors and military details.

Red or Dead had the funkiest military looks, based on East European uniforms with murky nuts-and-bolts prints. John Rocha had stylish khaki jackets and leather army coats.

Betty Jackson's button-through dresses and tunics had just a touch of military in the pockets. A zip-up jacket was the military message from Copperwheat Blundell.

The team designing for the late Jean Muir made a good job of freshening the line, splashing pink and lime green on coats and using brown as a basic for soft satin dresses and knits. Discreet caftan embroidery on evening tunics was a classy touch. Bella Freud's booded djellaba looked like a stab at the 1970s — an era that still haunts London fashion, although it often seems to be regurgitated by way of Gucci and Prada designs.

Tomasz Starzewski went retro, which was a mistake, because keyhole cutout dresses and velvet hot pants may never be ready for a revival. But he did host a splendid party at the jeweler Asprey — all bowers of crimson roses, wine-red damask table settings and an A-list crowd, including the potential royal bride Sophie Rhys-Jones. Starzewski opened a store on Sloane Street, where the action is, proving that London is out of recession and ready to take its modest place on the international fashion scene.

All photographs by Christopher Moore

Alexander McQueen's embroidered lace corset.

First Shot of Turf Wars

International Herald Tribune

MILAN — A battalion of supermodels in camouflage and khaki strode down the runway — an appropriate metaphor for a fashion season that has opened with turf wars. Designers in Italy have fought over timing, so that the big guns fire sporadically and the calendar is packed with minor fodder. Many editors and buyers will arrive only for Gucci's show Tuesday, staying until Giorgio Armani on Friday.

Since the khaki-clad models were kitted out by Gianni Versace for his Istante line, the tightly belted military jackets, curving great coats, leather pants and brief tunics seemed designed to make love as much as war.

"Romantic military" was Versace's take on sleek tailoring in subdued colors with four-pocket military trimmings even on slinky slip dresses. Lashings of lace insinuated at midriff, thigh or hem made seductive evening wear.

"I think a modern woman wants easy, relaxed clothes — with strong colors and fabrics," said Donatella Girombelli, president of Genny. In the American Rebecca Moses, Genny has found a designer to give the collection a gust of sporty air. Even the evening clothes were simple pants and tunics, enriched with splatters of color on velvet. Other striking effects were glazed-crocodile patterned leather in vivid coral pink and graphic contrasts of color with black.

Color was the only statement at Byblos. Lime green, kingfisher blue and animal prints cheered up the repetitive tailoring.

Anna Molinari had cute knitwear, but the Jackie Kennedy-style sleeveless dresses, pert suits and pant outfits in her show looked familiar.

Marc Audibet, one of the architects of Prada's success, was to have made his design debut at Trussardi this season. But speaking from Paris on Monday, Audibet said that he had already quit over disagreements about the design direction of the house.

S.M.

Military tunic from Istante by Versace.

The Seamless Mix of a Designing Duo

International Herald Tribune

MILAN — When other boys were playing with toys, Domenico Dolce made his own — cutting and sewing scraps of fabric on the floor of his father's Sicilian tailoring house. This season, Dolce and his partner, Stefano Gabbana, celebrate 10 years in a business that dresses celebrities from Madonna through Tom Cruise.

Dolce & Gabbana is the only design duo that has created such a seamless image that neither partner can point to the signature curvaceous tailoring, the eclectic mixes of fabric and print, the inventive sweaters or sexy corsets and shriek, "Mine!"

"Domenico is a real tailor — and I'm not," says Gabbana. "And Stefano is more for glamour," claims his partner.

Yet they both give to the other: Dolce ignored his Sicilian roots, thinking Palermo "too small for my spirit" once he quit the southern city for Milan 19 years ago at age 18. But his Lombardy-born partner, fascinated by Sicilian culture, coaxed out the heritage, developing the house's aesthetic of sleek clothes with flamboyant touches and an undercurrent of brooding sexuality.

"Anna Magnani is my ideal — she is a woman and a mother, sexy and sensual, she laughs and cries — a real Italian," says Gabbana.

Both admit to liking the Mediterranean ideal of a woman "who is not afraid to expose her body." Both concede that southern Italian women tend to wear the pants.

The leopard- and zebra-patterned walls, crimson velvet drapes, gilded furnishings and patchwork carpet in their new showroom could best be described as "hippie baroque." Gabbana admits to a fascination with that era.

From the 1970s, he takes "futuristic plastics, colors, prints, fabrics." Some collections have overdosed on retro fashion. But with its youthful D & G collections, the clothes reflect the attitude of a new generation. The line, hot on the international club scene, has helped to push Dolce & Gabbana sales to $190 million in 1995.

They started their business in 1986 in a small apartment, where they shared a wobbly cutting table and sold the clothes themselves — insisting on only the best stores. Dolce admits that they were searching for an identity that emerged only at the start of the 1990s, when Madonna wore a spider's web of a dress and a corset dripping with blood-red stones.

"Now, after 10 years, we understand what people want from us," says Gabbana. "We have reached maturity."

They may both share the same tastes, both dress in jeans and sweaters (Dolce's short-sleeved, Gabbana's long). But don't these partners in work and life ever have fights?

"Lots!" they both claim, with Gabbana admitting that the collection becomes unbalanced when they refuse to compromise, and Dolce saying that "neither wants to give in." But they are not about to give up on this fruitful fashion marriage.

"It's a continuous change — a stimulating experience," says Dolce. And on that they both agree.

Suzy Menkes

Domenico Dolce, left, and Stefano Gabbana.

BOOKS

HEARING VOICES

By A.N. Wilson. 214 pages. $22.50. Norton.

Reviewed by
Jonathan Yardley

THE author A. N. Wilson is both prolific and prodigious. He writes often — "Hearing Voices" is his 24th book, yet he is only in his mid-forties — and on a wide range of subjects. He has written studies or biographies of John Milton, Hilaire Belloc, Leo Tolstoy and Jesus; he can often be found in the pages of various literary and/or political journals, commenting on passing matters in a distinctly conservative voice; and he writes novels every bit as frequently as Anita Brookner, "Hearing Voices" being his 15th. That he does all of this is cause enough for comment; that he does most of it well borders on the miraculous. His writing is invariably intelligent, sure-footed and lucid.

These characteristics are on view in "Hearing Voices," which is the fourth volume in a loosely connected series having to do with the Lampitt Papers. These are the literary corpus of James Petworth Lampitt, "belletrist historian" and marginal figure in the world of Bloomsbury and its various satellites. He was a serious man who, because he "looked for truth in the sketch or the elegantly crafted caricature rather than in the full-length portrait in oils," like Max Beerbohm, has often been dismissed as "an Edwardian fop, a nineties stylist, born slightly out of time, and surviving bizarrely, to see the Second World War and Attlee's Britain" before meeting a "mysterious demise" that possibly was murder.

Now another apparent murder has been added to the case. Virgil D. Everett, a wealthy and vulgar American who had acquired the Lampitt Papers — "a collection which consisted chiefly of letters to Lampitt from figures as various as André Gide, Henry James, Frank Harris and Lawrence of Arabia" — has fallen to his death in Manhattan. Presumably he has been pushed. But by whom and for what reason?

This is the question pursued by Julian Ramsay, narrator of most of this novel and author of a revisionist Lampitt biography. In his own fashion Ramsay, too, is a Beerbohm figure: "Ramsay had dabbled: a little of this, a little of that, a novel (apparently very bad), a bit of acting, now this research into the Lampitts." For years he has been in the cast of a radio serial, "a reminder that I had failed to do anything 'serious' with my life."

This "failure" affords Ramsay a sympathy and empathy for Lampitt that eludes others. He sees consequence where others find mere irrelevance, and he is determined to cast Lampitt in a more favorable light than that to be found in the biography by Raphael Hunter, Sunday newspaper reviewer and — this being a peculiarly British phenomenon entirely unknown in these United States — "television highbrow." Ramsay deeply distrusts him; he "was up to no good . . . he was wandering the world for the ruin of souls." What we have here, then, is at once a mystery, if not an especially mysterious one, and a battle over the reputation of the dead. More than that, we have in miniature the battle that raged during the 1960s within the Roman Catholic Church over contraception, for the fortune amassed by the otherwise unfortunate Virgil D. Everett has been multiplied by his "virtual ownership of Lixabrite," a vast pharmaceutical corporation that controls the manufacture of the contraceptive pill.

Wilson ventures rather far afield in the course of tracking down the causes of Lampitt's and Everett's deaths. Although these divagations produce some interesting ideas and provocative opinions, they also produce a lot of chatter. "Hearing Voices" is in fact a decidedly talky novel; this will appeal to readers with a taste for such, since talk in Wilson's world is always intelligent and witty, but the less patient among us will find ourselves wishing that he would just get on with it.

Jonathan Yardley is on the staff of The Washington Post.

WHAT THEY'RE READING

• **Philip Howard,** managing director at Lehman Brothers in London, is reading *"Prakruti: Your Ayurvedic Constitution"* by Robert E. Svoboda.

"Ayurvedic medicine is a holistic system of medicine that has survived in India for more than a thousand years. It is a holistic system that I myself have found very effective." *(Erik Ipsen, IHT)*

CHESS

By Robert Byrne

IN the elite Hoogoven International Tournament in Wijkaan-Zee, the Netherlands, Vasili Ivanchuk beat Alexei Shirov in Round 3.

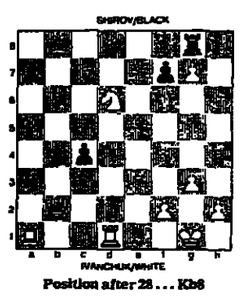
In place of the regular 5 e3 in the Semi-Slav Defense, Ivanchuk chose to go into the super-aggressive, extraordinarily complex Anti-Meran Gambit popularized a half-century ago by Mikhail Botvinnik.

First White sacrifices a pawn with 5 Bg5 dc 6 e4 b5, and then Black sacrifices a pawn after 7 e5 h6 8 Bh4 g5 9 Ng5 hg 10 Bg5 Nbd7.

It was never a part of Botvinnik's highly original strategy to recover the pawn on f6. He wanted to use it to mask his position from attack, while he mobilized his queenside with 11...Bb7. After 13 d5, White is ready to meet 13...Nb6 by 14 de!? A Polugayevsky-Torre game, Moscow 1981, went 14...Qd1 15 Rd1 Bh1 16 e7 a6 17 h4! Bh6 18 f4 b4 19 Rd6! Rb8 20 Nd1 Bg5 21 fg Nd5 22 Bc4 Ne7 23 fe Ke7 24 Rf6! with advantage to White. Also, 13...b4? 14 Bc4 bc 15 de wins for White.

Black plays 15...b4 because his main area of attack is the queenside even though his king is there. And with 16 Na4 Qb5 17 a3, White opens lines of attack in the same location. No one can give quarter.

Through 20 Qg4, everything had followed a G. Agzamov-M. Chandler game, Belgrade 1982, but Chandler had gone down to a blistering attack after 20...Kb8 21 Qd4! Na4 22 Qa7 Kc7 23 Ra4! Ra8 24 Qa8 Ba8 25 Ra8. So Shirov adopted the suggested improvement, 20...Rd7. Ivanchuk, however, was ready with the remarkable queen sacrifice, 21 Qg7!?, which gave him two minor pieces and powerful attacking chances after 21...Bg7 22 fg Rg8 23 Nc5.



Position after 28 . . . Kb8

Shirov tried 23...d4 24 Bb7 Rb7 25 Nb7 Qb6, yet after 26 Bd4 Qd4 27 Rfd1 Qb2 28 Nd6 Kb8 29 Rdb1!, faced difficult problems: 29...Qd4 would have encountered 30 Rb4 Ka8 31 Rba4; 29...Qc3 would have run into 30 Ra7! b3 31 Rb7 Ka8 32 Rf7 Qc2 33 Ra1 Qa2 34 Re1 b2 35 Rf8 Ka7 36 Rg8 b1/Q 37 Ra8 Ka8 38 g8/Q Ka7 39 Rb1 Qb1 40 Kg2 c3 41 Qg7.

After 29...Qg7 30 Rb4 Kc7 31 Ra6, Ivanchuk kept his decisive grip. Thus, Shirov could not get away by 31...Kd7 because 32 Rb7 Ke6 33 Ne8 wins his queen. Accordingly, he gave back material with 31...Rb8 32 Ra7 Kd6 33 Rb8.

After 35 Ra1, the passed c pawn was neutralized and would have quickly been lost. Thus, 35...Kc5 36 Rc1 Qf5 37 Rb8 Qg4 38 Rb3 Qf5 39 Rbc3 Qe4 40 Rc4 settles the issue. Shirov gave up.

Ivanchuk	Shirov	Ivanchuk	Shirov
1 d4	d5	15 ab	cb
2 c4	e6	16 Ba3	Nc6
3 Nc3	Nf6	17 Qe2	Rc7
4 Nf3	a6	18 Qb7	Rb7
5 Bg5	h6	19 Be7	Re8
6 e3	b5	20 Kb2	e4
7 d5	h5	21 Nc2	Re7
8 Bh4	b4	22 Ba7	Qa8
9 Ng5	hg	23 Nd7	Qb8
10 Bg5	Nbd7	24 Be4	Qb4
11 c5	Bb7	25 Rhf1	Qb2
12 g3	g3	26 Nd6	Rb7
13 h3	Qb6	27 Rd1	Qb3
14 Bg3	0-0-0	28 Ra6	Re8
15 a4	b4	29 Ra7	Re6
16 Na4	Qb5	31 Ra8	Qe4

This year 42 million hotel guests in 36 cities will turn to WHERE Magazines for directions & advice.

WHERE
MAGAZINES
INTERNATIONAL

The English-language magazine for affluent tourists

London Tel 44 171 436 55 53 Fax 44 171 436 45 07
Paris Tel 33 1 53 83 89 40 Fax 33 1 53 83 89 50
Rome Tel 39 6 529 30 06 Fax 39 6 529 30 08
Vienna Tel 43 1 546 21 2402 Fax 43 1 546 21 78
Moscow Tel 7095 126 4526 Fax 7095 126 4872
Budapest Tel 36 1 351 1030 Fax 36 1 267 9554
Dublin Tel 353 1 478 4322 Fax 353 1 478 1056
Costa del Sol Tel 34 5 282 2498 Fax 34 5 282 2498

With 80,000 square miles of turquoise water, there are more scuba and snorkel venues in the Islands of The Bahamas than throughout the entire Caribbean.

The Islands of The Bahamas

Paradise Reborn

Born on Grand Bahama in 1947, Prime Minister Hubert Alexander Ingraham was called to The Bahamas bar in 1972. He became a senior partner in the firm of Christie Ingraham before turning his hand to politics in 1975. He rose through the ranks of the ruling Progressive Liberal Party (PLP) of Prime Minister Lynden Pindling and in 1977 was first elected to the House of Assembly. He later served in Mr. Pindling's cabinet as minister of housing, national insurance and social services. His acrimonious break with the ruling PLP came in 1984, when he was dismissed from the cabinet over an Investigative Committee Report that criticized several members of the government for suspected collusion with the drug and money-laundering trades. He joined the opposition and became its leader in 1990.

Elected in 1992, Prime Minister Hubert A. Ingraham has achieved significant private-sector growth and restored public confidence in the government's leaders.

How do you rate your success to date?

We've been in office now for three-and-a-half years, after the previous government had been in for 25 consecutive years, six terms. We came to office on a platform of change and empowerment of people, the opening up of the economy, the creation of an atmosphere conducive to private-sector growth and development. And in large measure, we have succeeded.

How much of your 50-page election manifesto have you accomplished to date?

Seventy-five percent. There are very few items in the manifesto we are going to be unable to achieve. We feel good.

What about the people?

The population is comfortable with our performance. And we are looking forward to completing this term and receiving a mandate next year for a second term.

How has the perception of The Bahamas changed?

Well, a classic example might be the following. The Miami Herald ran a very big story a couple years ago about The Bahamas entitled "Paradise Lost." The same Miami Herald ran a big story last year in its business section on The Bahamas, with the headline, "Paradise Reborn."

What about legislation?

We have passed anti-money-laundering legislation in Parliament and produced significant additional legislation covering the financial services sector to give confidence to international entities that they are not likely to be rubbing shoulders with crooks when they are doing business in The Bahamas. Crooks will not receive any comfort level by doing business in The Bahamas, and their stay here will be short-lived.

Was the reputation unearned?

Our reputation suffered when Samoza of Nicaragua was kicked out of office and found his way into The Bahamas, when the Shah of Iran found his way into The Bahamas, when Robert Vesco had his problems and found his way here, and we were beginning to appear as a place that was a haven for these kinds of international personalities.

What did you inherit?

A question of credibility. You had a commission of inquiry [in 1984] that found serious wrongdoings. You had persons whom the inquiry condemned holding significant public office in The Bahamas.

Is the change being driven by the tourist industry?

Primarily, yes. That is true in New Providence. The same isn't true in Freeport, Grand Bahama. There are touristic things going on in Freeport, but they are secondary [to the port and to manufacturing]. The biggest thing for us in New Providence was the purchase of Paradise Island by Sun International. When I came into office, the two major private-sector employers in The Bahamas were either in bankruptcy or on the market for sale at substantially marked-down rates. The Bahamas was in a serious state, beginning to run down. The advent of Sun International in The Bahamas – which pumped in $140 million in a six-month period for redevelopment – followed by the massive refurbishment of hotel properties by all major operators in the country, caused people to take notice of us again. And we are nowhere near to finishing.

How long will it take to turn around public opinion?

Another three years to get The Bahamas totally back and get the word out that we are back.

The 12-percent unemployment rate is controversial. What's being done to lower it?

Well, unemployment has gone down by 2 percent since we came to office. It was 14.2 percent in 1992. It will move down further when all the new and refurbished [hotel] facilities are reopened. Just two hotels will bring the points down. Direct jobs in tourism also create additional jobs throughout the economy. I expect unemployment will be down to a single digit by the end of 1997.

What is that in total numbers?

An investment of $1 million in the hotel sector creates 40 jobs. The theory is that employment of one person, full time, in the hotel sector has the effect of creating three additional jobs elsewhere in the economy. If that is so, then the 2,500 new permanent jobs to be created by the Sun International expansion in Paradise Island will have the effect of creating 10,000 jobs.

Eighty-one cents of every tourist dollar that reaches The Bahamas leaves again for America to buy imports. What about linkage?

We are doing what is necessary to encourage linkages. We have empowered ordinary Bahamians to be able, without paying customs duty, to bring in raw materials to produce things for the tourist industry. And secondly, a major thrust is being given to technical and vocational education and apprenticeship to provide the skills necessary for effective linkages to be created. We are spending up to $12 million for the construction of technical training facilities and for the engagement of teaching personnel.

When Sun moves to complete its full $250 million expansion over the next two years, for example, we want to be able to produce for [the company] all the trained workers it needs. We also want to be able to provide as much as possible of the furniture, finishings and decorations needed for the resort from local sources.

What about eco-tourism?

We are encouraging and supporting small four- or five-bedroom facilities in the Family Islands.

Several years ago, there were only four people engaged in the bone-fishing industry on Andros, for example, and now there are 70 people with boats engaged in bone fishing on that island. We see that as capable of duplication all over The Bahamas.

What are the obstacles to your goals?

Keeping up with an adequate supply of trained manpower. At the moment, there is not a problem. But as the economy grows, there is going to be greater [manpower] scarcity.

What about infrastructure?

We are in good shape there.

What are your priorities for a second term?

To continue what we are doing, but to further downsize government. We will be looking at public-sector reform, along with technical and vocational training. We will put the education policies and programs in place entirely, and we will have begun the decentralization of the health-care sector.

What will The Bahamas be like at the end of your second term?

A fully employed society that's very safe, very serene and happy, with a very educated and trained work force and excellent health care facilities.

A Second Chance For A Prodigal Paradise

The Islands of The Bahamas are once again prepared to compete with the world's best.

History is sometimes generous with second chances. As proof, look no further than the Islands of The Bahamas, the sunny archipelago on the edge of the Caribbean that has been reborn.

The Bahamas had everything a nation could want. Seven hundred tropical islands. Educated, bright and motivated people. The sea and the sun, and a 500-year-old history and culture to draw on. A 250-year tradition of democracy and a proud legal and judicial heritage. The people enjoyed one of the highest per capita incomes in the Western Hemisphere. It had what people the world over sought.

If taken for granted, however, even a paradise can lose its way. An earlier government had foolishly said it wanted to make every citizen a millionaire. In a sense, Bahamians were already there, and all they had to do was look around to see their wealth. Instead, the government spent, made handouts and in general treated the people as a charity. Good intentions gave way to poor planning and accountability.

This government was re-elected five times in a quarter of a century even as it became increasingly unresponsive to the changing needs of its 270,000 citizens.

The government neglected its two major industries, tourism and financial services. Millions of dollars were spent on the promotion of a deteriorated tourism product. Politicians and civil servants became hoteliers and tour operators and failed, losing millions.

The wrong people were welcomed. Shady characters conducted shady business deals on deserted islands and did their banking in Nassau. By the late 1970s, The Bahamas had fallen victim to the easy money the drug traffickers brought, and the 1984 Commision of Inquiry into drug corruption exposed the extent of their influence.

A new direction

The error of their ways dawned late on Bahamians – but not too late for history to grant them another chance. It came in 1992, the year that the world celebrated the 500th anniversary of Christopher Columbus's landfall in The Bahamas (on the Island of San Salvador). That same year, the Bahamians broke with a 25-year tradition and brought a new political party to power that had new ideas, new energy and a determination to turn the country around.

Leadership and efficiency

The new prime minister's party, the Free National Movement (FNM), set out a manifesto for every citizen to use as a measure of their compliance [with the manifesto]," says Hugo E. Souza, representative in Nassau of the Inter-American Development Bank, which watches politics and economics with an eagle's eye. "I'd say [they are] at least 60 percent there. They sought to have a transparent government, and they have achieved that. All in all, they are doing an excellent job."

The opposition disagrees, of course, but not as stridently as it might, given the sweeping course of change the government has set for the nation. The government is looking for efficiency, downsizing and the liberty of a free market. In an ideal world, it contends, the government would get out of business altogether. And the opposition is saying, "How can you do this to people? We don't care if the country loses money and falters just as long as people are fully employed." In reply, the government is telling the people, "We are increasing the cake first, and we will distribute it later." Says Mr. Souza, "Make no mistake, there are real gains."

Global player

The dark days now seem remote to Prime Minister Hubert A. Ingraham. In January, he told the nation over the recently privatized airwaves, "All our efforts must necessarily be considered against the global backdrop in full recognition of the global odds against which The Bahamas will be competing in tourism and in international financial services – the two sectors to which the country's economy will remain anchored into the 21st century. It is thus critically important that we continue to prepare ourselves to compete and to succeed against the rest of the world, and against the best in the world."

Fifty miles off the coast of Florida, the Islands of The Bahamas are served by direct flights from the United States, Canada, England, France, Germany, Russia and other countries.

a determined progress. In the 58-page document, the FNM detailed a comprehensive economic reconstruction program, or what it called "a people's agenda, geared to job creation, encouragement of individual enterprise, opportunity for youth, assistance for the most vulnerable of citizens and sustainable economic growth."

On its way

Three-and-a-half years later, almost everyone agrees, the manifesto is well on its way to fulfilment. "They are really on time in

The Islands of The Bahamas
TOURISM

Tourism Makes A Comeback

After the bad times, tourism in The Bahamas is different.

It is not just sun and sand that is beckoning a new clientele to the Islands of The Bahamas, but also a sweet siren call heard across the inlets and bays: "We've cleaned up our act, and we've thrown the bums out."

The bums went elsewhere, mostly to jail. They were the drug lords and their money launderers who sullied the good name of The Bahamas through the late 1970s and 1980s, along with numberless refugees from justice. The Bahamas, which had once welcomed these characters, now embraces the tourists who steered clear of the islands' unsavory reputation.

Easy drug money

What went wrong in the nation's tourism, everyone agrees, was the easy drug money that gave a false sense of well-being to the population at large and to a government that had grown weary after a quarter century in office. "We'd been getting tourist business for 30 years and simply believed they would keep coming," says M. Teresa Butler, the permanent secretary in the Prime Minister's Office.

Tourism in The Bahamas has never been incidental to the economic health of the nation. It accounts for more than half of the annual gross domestic product and employs approximately the same percentage of the work force. And, as the quality of tourists deteriorated, the hotels also declined. "The narcodollars gave us a false sense of ourselves," says William C. Allen, minister of finance and planning. "The same had happened in the days of bootlegging and gun running here. The easy money buoyed the financial capacity, which hid the fundamental problem – which was that the main plant was deteriorating."

Quick fixes

The government tried quick fixes and advertising gimmicks, which attracted downmarket visitors. This resulted in reduced hotel rates and lost profits, which in turn led to a deterioration of the properties. "The image of what we had become bore little resemblance to what we had once been," says Prime Minister Hubert Ingraham.

The numbers that the former government had used to measure the health of tourism were bogus primarily because, while they seemed higher than ever, they represented a tourist traffic that arrived on cruise ships and spent a few dollars at the shops along Nassau's Bay Street before leaving in the night for the next port of call. "The government was promoting a bad product," says Mr. Allen. "It was clear what was needed – discipline and confidence."

At the same time, the region was becoming fiercely competitive for tourists and investment dollars. Clearly, it was time for The Bahamas to get its house in order.

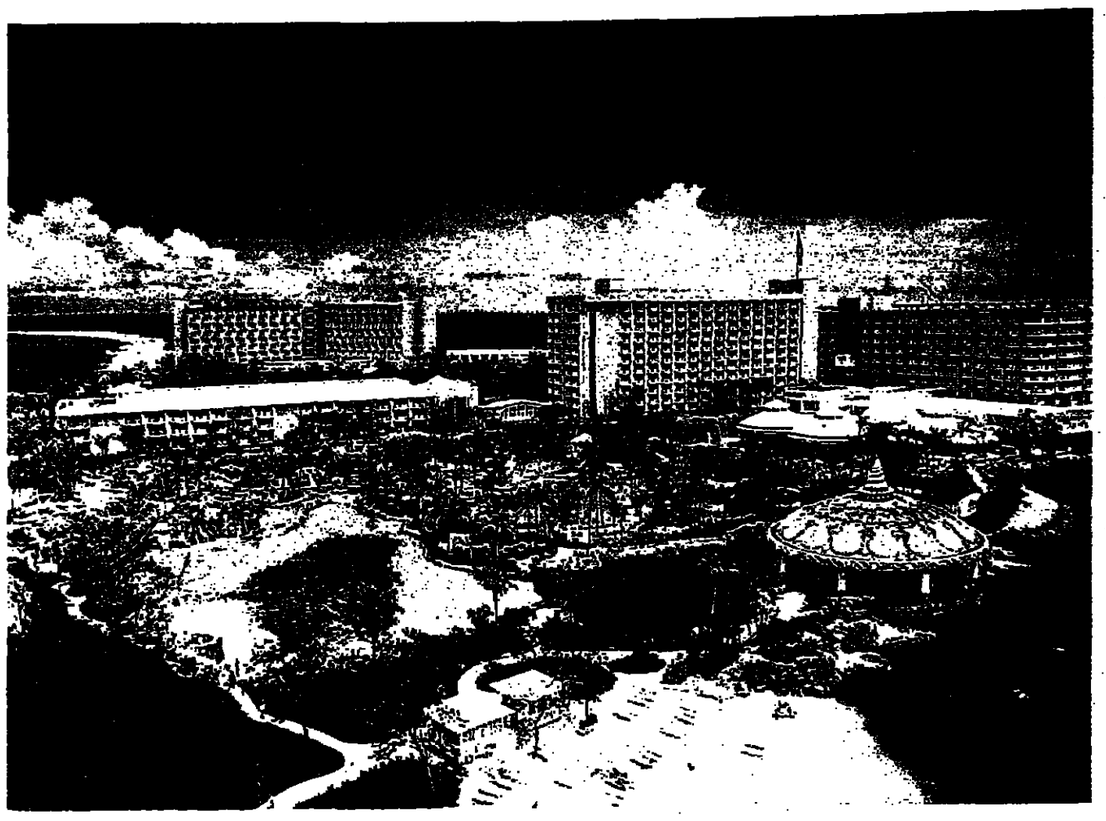
All hands on deck

After his election in 1992, Mr. Ingraham moved with the decisiveness of a general shaping a military campaign. "We realized that ours would not be an overnight recovery," he says, "and that our efforts would have to be directed, methodical and sustained."

The extent of the decline in part explains the resurgence. Sun International Hotels Ltd. of South Africa knew a bargain – and an opportunity – when it saw Resorts International's properties on Paradise Island, which its owners had let falter. "The infrastructure had gone to pot," says Sun International's Howard Karawan, senior vice president for sales and marketing. "And the selling price enabled us to put in development money."

The government amended outdated legislation. The Hotels Encouragement Act exempted investors from duties and gave tax guarantees and concessions for improving facilities. It waived real property taxes and lowered casino taxes for 10 years.

To encourage the new wave of eco-tourism, the act was amended to include hotels with as few as five rooms. The Cruiseship Overnight Act gave shipping companies a reduction in visitor taxes. The Tourism Encouragement Act helped Bahamians start restaurants, nightclubs and shops. Sun International invested $225 million, extracting tax, customs and duty concessions from the government that made the purchase even more attractive. Sun rebuilt a virtually new hotel, the Atlantis, on a theme that includes artificial grottoes, lagoons and the largest aquarium in the world. In addition, it employed 2,500 Bahamians. "The Paradise Island hotels were our entry into that part of the world," says Mr. Karawan. "We wanted to make a major statement that we are a theme resort and that our product reflected quality. And yes, in a sense, we opened up the international market that had fallen off in The Bahamas. We repositioned the country from a public relations' standpoint."



To create its Atlantis Hotel on Paradise Island, Sun International invested $225 million. The government offered concessions on taxes and other abatements, which made the deal even more attractive. Atlantis employs 2,500 Bahamians.

Mr. Ingraham agrees. "This first-class resort is, without a doubt, the driving force behind the rejuvenated tourism industry in The Bahamas," he says.

Joining the bandwagon

Others soon followed. Philip Ruffin paid $80 million and invested another $30 million in a hotel that Carnival Cruise Lines had paid $250 million for in 1988. Mr. Ruffin says it usually takes seven years for a resort complex "to kick in." But after only two years, his Marriott Crystal Palace is 80 percent booked, with rates higher than Carnival dared to charge. "We're full now until April," he says.

John Issa of the Jamaica-based Super Clubs followed, refurbishing, renaming and creating new themes for his Breezes, the all-inclusive resort on Cable Beach. "I acquired a derelict," he says of the Ambassador Beach Hotel, which he bought from the government for $8 million. He spent a further $22 million on refurbishing what is now a 400-room beachfront, all-inclusive hotel.

Then came the Jamaican Butch Stewart, turning the neglected Royal Bahamian Hotel into Sandals. The Italian Venta Club bought Winding Bay Resort on Eleuthera, and Erik Christiansen started the Lucaya Marina Village in Freeport. The Island Outposts Company built Compass Point Beach Club in Nassau and upgraded the Pink Sands Hotel in Harbour Island. Other resorts that have been upgraded include the Great Abaco Beach Hotel and Chub Cay Club in the Berry Islands, the Atlantic Beach Hotel in Freeport and the Radisson Cable Beach in Nassau.

Transport followed the demand of the returning tourists. British Airways, which had stopped its flights in the 1980s, resumed them.

Today, The Bahamas is served by direct flights from the United States, England, France, Germany, Canada and Russia.

Vincent Vanderpool-Wallace, director-general of the Ministry of Tourism, says, "We came in the door here measuring our success by visitor nights," and not mere stopovers, by which the previous administration had gauged the industry's health. In terms of visitor nights, which reached 9 million, 1995 was the second record year for The Bahamas. Visitor spending reached $1.3 billion. "These are real gains," says Hugo Souza, head of the Inter-American Development Bank in Nassau.

There is still much to be done, but it is starting. "Parliament Square in Nassau is a lovely park again," says Michael Barnett, a Bahamian lawyer. "That same thing is happening all around The Bahamas."

According to Larry Gibson, vice president and treasurer of McDermott International Investments Co. Ltd., "The capital stock of the country is our environment. And there is a real perception now that our environment is better."

Mr. Allen says, "Boats disgorge 2 million people downtown each year, and we are putting a fire under people to develop downtown Nassau." To help, the government has spruced up the Prince George Dock, which includes a visitors reception center, a hospitality suite, shops and a craft market.

The largest obstacle, says Mr. Vanderpool-Wallace, is ignorance. "We have to show people who we are and what we have to offer, which includes how much we have changed." Transport systems need to be built. "People think The Bahamas is an island, instead of more than 700 islands. They don't think we have the get-away-from-it-all. We do."

To correct this misperception, the Tourism Ministry prefers to call the archipelago "The Islands of The Bahamas." Another need is to diversify the economy so that Bahamians and not southern Floridians supply the tourism industry.

"Jamaicans can only sell Jamaica, but we can sell Abaco, Bimini, Eleuthera, New Providence, Grand Bahama – all 700 hundred of the islands if we want to," says Mr. Allen.

He points out that The Bahamas has only 270,000 people. "We can have sustained full employment here with 20,000 more jobs. That's unbelievable."

It all adds up to a positive future. With competition all around, and with more coming from nearby Cuba, Bahamians – from the prime minister down – have learned never again to take their main industry for granted. "For years, people came to Nasssau, and they found the city run down," says Ms. Butler. "But they haven't seen the town's restoration. And we want people to know the charm of our other 700 islands."

As Mr. Ingraham says: "We are making it better in The Bahamas again."

Harbour Island, Eleuthera

LAUREN HUTTON TAKES FIVE IN ELEUTHERA

No 5 AM Calls

No Hair and Makeup

No Wardrobe Fittings

No Paparazzi

No Autographs

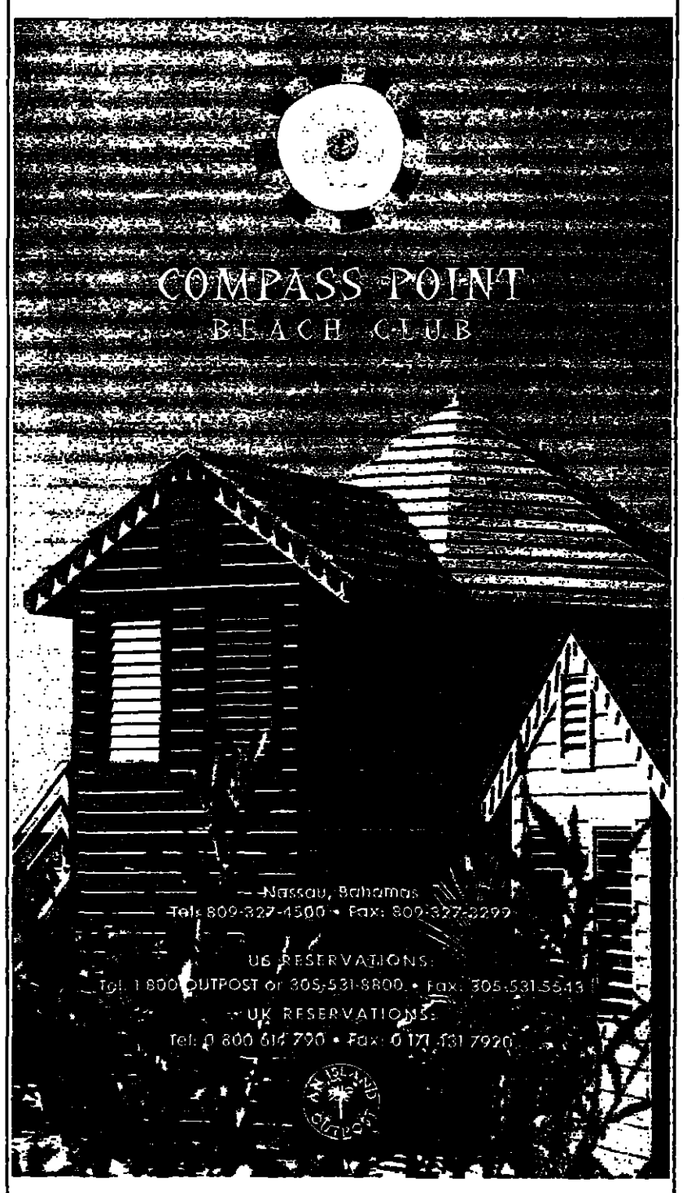
No Rabbit Food

No Retouching

THE ISLANDS OF THE BAHAMAS

It Just Keeps Getting Better

Call your travel agent - http://www.interknowledge.com/bahamas



What's Good For The Environment Is Good For The Economy

Eco-tourism is the linkage The Bahamas is looking for.

"Every time we get a new tourist in The Bahamas, south Florida gets richer," says M. Teresa Butler, the permanent secretary in the Office of the Prime Minister of The Bahamas.

She has reason to lament. The Bahamas exports 81 cents of every tourist dollar taken in, while another island in the Caribbean, Jamaica, which grows its own food and makes its own furniture and handicrafts, keeps 71 cents on the same dollar.

The Islands of The Bahamas rely on imports from America, for one thing, because successful tourism has come so easily. Says Ms. Butler, "Tourism has been good to us, but it has allowed us to overlook other industries like agriculture and light manufacturing."

Luring upscale tourists

Until recently, tourism in The Bahamas meant only "mass" tourism – visitors paying lower package prices staying overnight in Las Vegas-type hotels (with showgirls and casinos) on The Bahamas' two main islands of New Providence and Grand Bahama. Beyond these two islands, however, The Bahamas still has 698 others, which offer upscale tourists willing to pay higher prices a visit in the quiet presence of unspoiled nature.

Enter eco-tourism, which the industry overall believes will attract 35 million Americans alone in the 1990s.

Eco-tourism comes naturally to The Bahamas, according to Vincent Vanderpool-Wallace, director general of the Ministry of Tourism. "It's here naturally for us, but only recently has it become a hot area for development."

He points out that The Bahamas offers the best bone fishing in the world, more scuba and snorkel locations than the rest of the entire Caribbean and the third-longest barrier reef in the world. "Eco-tourism is making sure you are part of nature, enjoying and not destroying," he says. "It's an avenue for many Bahamians to get value for things they have naturally."

One such Bahamian is Nettica Symonette, who worked in the business for 40 years before starting her own little eight-room hotel, Different of Abaco, on Marsh Harbour a few years ago. Different of Abaco offers mainly bone fishing in the local flats, guided by local fishermen. But Ms. Symonette found that her guests were enjoying the scenery, flora and fauna almost as much as the fishing. This is how her hotel got its name. "You come here," she says, "and you walk into the place and you give it a name. You say, 'This is different.'"

Back to basics

Ms. Symonette has set her focus, she says, primarily on "getting back to basics," which to her means heritage and culture, plus a large helping of pure nature.

"Our tourism product has slipped," she says. "We left our roots behind." In her view, nature was ignored in favor of neon lights, casino tiger acts and out-of-scale construction that means nothing at all to The Bahamas.

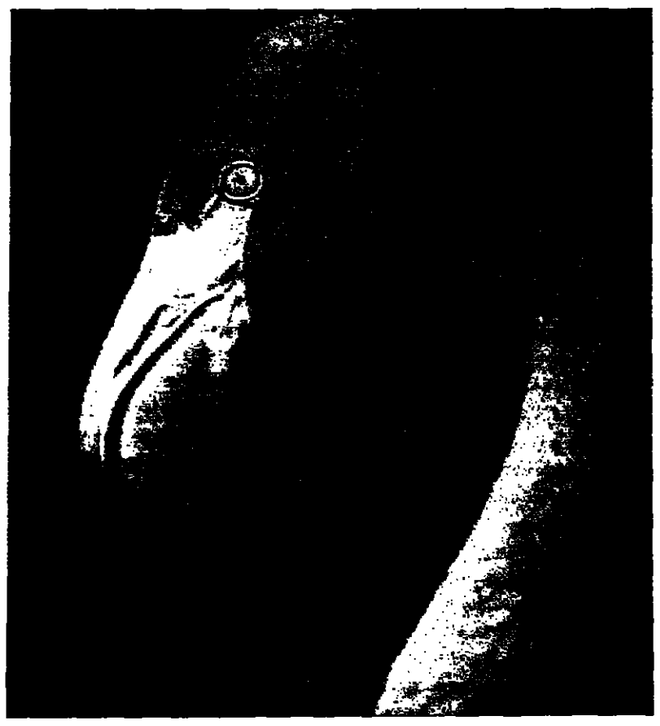
She wanted to make a difference, at least to a few visitors. And she collected all of what she calls "the artifacts" of her childhood in one place, thereby creating a kind of village with a church, a one-room school, "grammy's" kitchen and a chicken coop with a pig pen attached. Guests eat food that is grown and raised locally, and they also enjoy, of course, the local catch.

Referring to Ms.Symonette's success, which she measures with a filled reservation book, Mr. Vanderpool-Wallace says, "Different is going gangbusters."

Hand in glove

When she first started in the business of bone fishing, Ms. Symonette remembers, the bone fish were eaten after they were caught. "I said we're going to catch and release them so we'll be able to keep them around for another generation." She adds, "A cigarette butt can't be thrown overboard. Nothing at all is thrown in the water. " As a result, she says, Different of Abaco gives the impression that "people never visited here." There is a wealth of sea life, from rays and barracudas to jacks and snappers, and the area around the hotel is a nursery for birds. "I cleaned up what was dirty," says Ms. Simonette. "And right now, we have thousands of birds migrating in and out. We are in tune with our environment, like hand in glove."

And though this might seem easy to Ms. Symonette, the government in Nassau does not deceive itself. "All these things are easily said, but it is a lot harder to pull it off and not be discouraged," says Ms. Butler.



Some of The Bahamas' islands are so secluded that only the lighthouse keeper has a telephone. Above, a pristine beach at Sugar Loaf. About 230 species of birds migrate to or live in The Bahamas. The flamingo (left) is a familiar sight.

Coopers & Lybrand
Deloitte & Touche
Ernst & Young
KPMG Peat Marwick
Price Waterhouse
Pannell Kerr Forster
representing
Arthur Andersen

Since 1971 when The Bahamas Institute of Chartered Accountants was formed, the accounting profession in The Bahamas has been providing quality services to the International Financial Services Sector. Such services include auditing and accounting, business advisory services, corporate management and administration, and assistance with business proposals, including regulatory applications.

As it approaches its 25th Anniversary, there are nearly 300 members of the Institute with underlying qualifications obtained from the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants, the Institute of Chartered Accountants of England and Wales, the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants and the Chartered Association of Certified Accountants, amongst others.

The profession adheres to International Auditing and Accounting Standards and operates under Rules of Professional Conduct promulgated by the Institute. In 1991, The Public Accountants Act was introduced to regulate the profession and it established the Institute as the recognised body to monitor and supervise the profession.

All of the "Big Six" international accounting firms have offices or are represented in The Bahamas, as well as a number of other international and local firms.

With over 400 licensed Banks and Trust Companies in The Bahamas and a rapidly growing Mutual Fund industry, the accounting profession is well versed and experienced in serving the needs of this important Financial Services Sector of the Bahamian economy.

MeesPierson's global trust network.

MeesPierson Trust, since 1720, offers a highly personalised level of service together with a long-standing experience and a dedicated commitment to its clients and professional advisors. It does so through a network of offices controlled through MeesPierson International AG, located in Zug, Switzerland, in both common and civil law offshore jurisdictions and financial centres.

In addition to a complete range of private banking, trustee and corporate management services (including protection, enhancement and management of assets), MeesPierson Trust provides highly specialised services to the owners of intellectual property, sportsmen and performing artists.

To the international mutual funds and unit trust industry it provides comprehensive administration and trustee services. The MeesPierson global network services fund sponsors and managers by combining professional expertise with advanced administration and investment trading systems technology.

Through its parent company, MeesPierson, a leading continental European merchant bank with its main offices in the Netherlands, MeesPierson Trust is part of the ABN AMRO Group, one of the largest banks in Europe and one of the 20 largest banking organisations in the world.

MeesPierson Trust

Windermere House, 404 East Bay Street, Nassau, Bahamas, Tel: (809) 393-8777, Fax: (809) 393-9021.
Antwerp, Aruba, Bahamas, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Budapest, Cayman Islands, Channel Islands, Curaçao, Dublin, Geneva, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Hong Kong, Isle of Man, Kortrijk, Liechtenstein, London, Luxembourg, New Brunswick, New York, Panama, Rotterdam, Singapore, St. Maarten, The Hague, Tokyo, Zug, Zurich.

The Islands of The Bahamas

FINANCE

Financial Services

Back On Solid Ground

The nation's offshore financial services have regained respect.

Several years ago, The Bahamas' offshore financial services sector – the grandfather of all such centers around the world – was losing market share to young financial centers like the Cayman Islands. The sector's rapidly deteriorating reputation for probity had frightened off international clients and made the home offices of many banks in Nassau wary.

"The perception in many parts of the world was that this was a place of corruption, drugs and money laundering," says Ian Fair, chairman of MeesPierson in Nassau. "As a result, some banks refused to come here, and we at MeesPierson could conceivably have moved."

Now, three years later, the turnaround is complete; the government has submitted legislation for the creation of a stock exchange, which – together with the sector's other fully modern services and facilities – will make The Bahamas one of the most rounded and well-regulated offshore centers in the world. The financial services sector currently contributes about 15 percent to The Bahamas' gross national product.

Auspicious beginnings

The sector has enjoyed an influential voice throughout the world since the years prior to World War II, when many Europeans feared for the safety of their capital. The first foreign bank to arrive was a predecessor of the British Coutts & Co. By 1965, The Bahamas had passed its first Bank and Trust Company Act and enshrined bank secrecy into law. In the years to follow, The Bahamas developed a reputation as a secure tax haven, virtually monopolizing the sector, as clients were assured that their banking business was confidential and secure from release to any other person or country. The Bahamas made a clear distinction between tax avoidance, which is legal, and tax evasion, which is illegal.

Numerous advantages

The nation offered stringent secrecy laws, freedom from tax treaties with other countries (and freedom from local taxes generally), a mature and respected judicial system, and an absence of foreign-exchange controls for all financial services. These advantages attracted new banks and customers, who also favored The Bahamas' proximity to America, its use of the English language and a time zone in sync with Wall Street. Furthermore, with its fine hotels and excellent beaches, The Bahamas became a popular destination for annual meetings with trust officers and bankers.

The Bahamas remained a respected and successful offshore center for nearly three decades, until its services caught the eye of drug traffickers and money launderers, who found the country's bank-secrecy laws convenient protection for their illegal money. By 1987, the Tracing and Forfeiture of the Proceeds of Drug Trafficking Act put in place a means to deprive criminals of their illegal profits. The central bank, together with the Association of International Banks and Trust Companies, developed a code of ethics for financial institutions operating in The Bahamas, and the government concluded mutual legal-assistance agreements with the governments of Britain, the United States and Canada, in an effort to rid The Bahamas of a reputation for protecting illegal funds. The door to drug trafficking and money laundering was being closed, but already the reputation of The Bahamas had suffered tremendous damage.

Bankers overwhelmingly agree that real help to the financial services sector came with the election of Prime Minister Hubert Ingraham. Immediately the drug veil was lifted. "The word went out that The Bahamas was once more a decent place in which to do decent business," says Finance Minister William Allen.

Since coming to office in August 1992, Mr. Ingraham has shepherded the update and amendment of the International Companies Act (1989) and the Limited Liability Partnership Act. Money laundering has been made a specific crime under new legislation adopted in 1995. The International Business Companies Act provided for the easy incorporation and administration of companies in the offshore industry, and the Fraudulent Dispositions Act facilitated the creation of trusts to insulate a person's assets from the claims of future creditors.

The formulation of a National Investment Policy brought transparency to the investment process. This act also allows exemptions to investors in The Bahamas from real property tax for a specified period of time. For certain targeted industries, it allows exemptions from customs duties on construction materials, equipment and raw materials. Another piece of legislation, the International Persons Landholding Act, made ownership of Bahamian property easier.

Keeping on top

To keep abreast of the rapidly changing nature of international banking and its application to The Bahamas, Mr. Ingraham last year established a Financial Services Advisory Committee, consisting of practitioners in the financial services sector. He also set up the International Economic Advisory Council, a forum for senior international business leaders to advise and suggest new initiatives and directions for policy development. A Securities Market Task Force is charged with creating legislation favoring the international financial services sector.

All in all, there have been 11 pieces of new legislation – nine since Mr. Ingraham's party came into power. "This legislation," says Mr. Fair, "has positively changed attitudes toward The Bahamas as an offshore center."

These advances have expanded the sector, which in turn reminded the government of its importance to the nation's future health. "The government knows it needs to handle its two primary industries, tourism and financial services, with great care," says Mr. Fair.

All this is occurring at a time of rapid change in international banking brought about by clients from emerging markets in Eastern Europe, China, South Africa, Southeast Asia and, of special interest to The Bahamas, Latin America.

In the past few years, the majority of new licenses issued to new banks in The Bahamas have gone to those based in Latin America. Today, there are 420 banks in The Bahamas, of which 180 are staffed by five or more people, the remainder being either "brass plates" or having one or two people watching over affairs.

Says Larry R. Gibson, vice president and treasurer of McDermott International Co., Ltd., "Today's higher level of confidence in The Bahamas' financial sector is demonstrated in the number of new banking licenses, new construction of banking headquarters and new companies putting up a presence here. Almost any way you measure it, we're on the rise."

William Allen
Finance Minister

James Smith,
Governor of the Central Bank

Anti-Money Laundering

Legislation Takes Hold

The financial sector is determined to keep its record clean.

"This isn't a witch hunt," says Bahamian lawyer Geoffrey A.D. Johnstone, referring to the nation's anti-laundering legislation, which is the first and only one of its kind in an offshore financial services center. The Money Laundering (Proceeds of Crime) Act 1995 puts "beyond any reasonable doubt this country's seriousness in dealing with the whole question of money laundering," says Brent Symonette, the nation's former attorney general and current senator.

The act, which makes illegal the washing of illicit gains, reads: "Any person is guilty of an offense who uses, transfers the proceeds of, sends or delivers to any person or place...any property or any proceeds of any property with intent to conceal or convert that property or those proceeds and knowing that all or a part of that property or of those proceeds was obtained from the commission in The Bahamas of an offense under the Dangerous Drugs Act or the commission in The Bahamas of any offense which is punishable by a term of imprisonment of not less than five years."

The offense, the act states, is punishable by up to 10 years in jail, and not less than five years.

Records necessary

What gives the Money Laundering Act resonance, experts say, is that it imposes on the Bahamian financial sector the duty to keep records and details of financial transactions. Failure to keep records is also a Bahamian criminal offense, punishable by a fine and up to two years in jail.

The act also requires reporting of suspected money laundering, whether the information comes through business, employment, trade or professional association. Failure to disclose the crime itself is punishable by up to a year in jail and a fine. And the act provides for immunity from prosecution, under the otherwise stringent secrecy laws, for any disclosure made under the Money Laundering Act.

Altogether, the act reinforces "the good reputation of The Bahamas as a mature offshore financial center," says Michael Barnett, an attorney with Graham Thompson & Co.

The act builds on earlier moves to restore credibility to the sector. In 1987, The Bahamas introduced the Tracing and Forfeiture of the Proceeds of Drug Trafficking Act, which created a system of reporting deposits of more than $5,000 in cash. In 1985, the nation's international banks and trust companies adopted a code of conduct that requires banks to run background checks on its investors.

In the forefront

"We're in the forefront," says James Smith, governor of the central bank. "We're doing all we can. In the 21st century, offshore financial centers are going to be judged by customers on their reputations, we believe. That means we must be like Caesar's wife. And we have taken the lead as the only offshore center in the world that has criminalized laundering of money." Recently, however, Mr. Smith learned that the act had generated concern in the financial community, principally regarding the new responsibility placed on financial institutions with respect to reporting suspicious transactions. As a result, the central bank has conducted seminars to achieve a better understanding of the legislation and to obtain feedback from the institutions regarding the regulations, not yet implemented, that will accompany the act.

"The feedback is anxiety from people who are legitimate and use The Bahamas as a business center," says Mr. Barnett. "A lot of people pay taxes and are above board but believe they should not advertise what they have and where they have it. They are asking, 'Is this an inquisition?' I tell them: No, this is one way we are cleaning up our financial network, which is designed to attract a better clientele and is, of course, for the good of the country."

He adds, "We needed to get our act together."

Efforts pay off

"This anti-laundering legislation is of paramount importance not just to The Bahamas, but also to developed countries because of the link to organized crime proceeds," says Mr. Smith. "The United States has driven this for a decade. It is a major problem for them. We want to show we are going along with our best effort."

Those efforts have succeeded in warning off launderers and in enhancing The Bahamas' reputation as a clean place to conduct business. Hugo E. Souza, the administrator in The Bahamas of the Inter-American Development Bank, says: "There is no laundering in The Bahamas anymore. They ask you now up front where the money is coming from. The institutions may be [forgoing some] money, but they are proud of it, and they promote it."

Offshore Trust and Corporate Management

For clients seeking responsive administration while preserving the integrity of their offshore structure.

Andrew G. Massie, Managing Director
Morgan Trust Company of The Bahamas Limited
Bahamas Financial Centre
Shirley and Charlotte Street
P.O. Box N4899
Nassau, Bahamas
Phone: (809) 326-5519
Facsimile: (809) 326-5520
Telex: 20419 MTB BAH

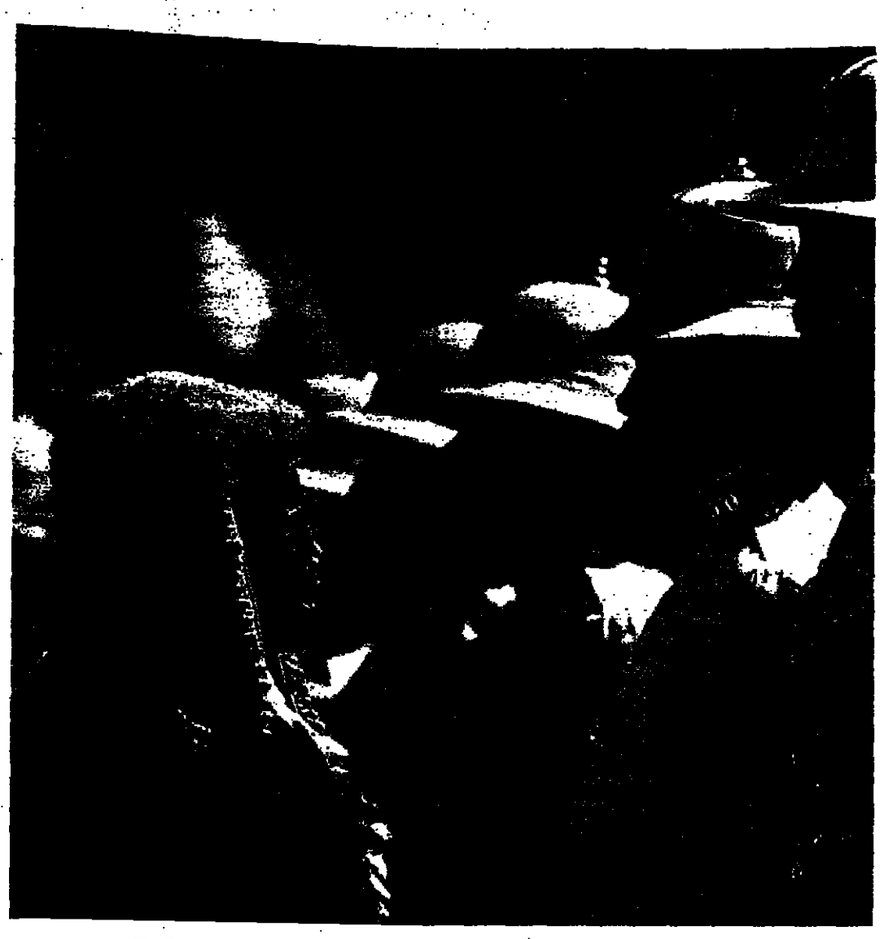
JPMorgan

The key to performance.

Just as the key to the monumental temple gate of Augusta Raurica symbolized the power of the Roman Empire, our performance expresses the modern portfolio theory which supports our investment proposals. The biggest return on investment is not necessarily the best, your investment has to satisfy your personal objectives in every respect. It should reflect your strategy: either regular income, steady growth, or short-term capital gains. At Swiss Bank Corporation (Overseas) Ltd. we give top priority to identifying our customers' needs. Our investment specialists can call on a broad range of leading-edge financial instruments and on the research of the global network of Swiss Bank Corporation's analysts. They'll be pleased to advise you on the optimum investment portfolio for your assets. Accounts in our bank can be opened with a minimum of US$ 200'000 – or equivalent in other assets. Why not give either Christoph Unholz or Ulrich Ehrsam, (809) 322 75 70 a call to talk about your investment needs.

Swiss Bank Corporation (Overseas) Limited
Nassau
Your key private bankers.

Swiss Bank Corporation (Overseas) Ltd., Claughton House, Corner Shirley and Charlotte Streets, Nassau, Bahamas



The Financial Center Building (below right) houses a number of offshore banks. Above, a supreme court justice addresses the Home Guard. The Bahamas, which gained independence from Britain in 1972, has maintained a 400-year tradition of English Common Law.

The Business Booms

The Islands of The Bahamas have become a global center for mutual funds.

By far, the largest growth area in The Bahamas' financial services sector in recent years has been mutual funds. Significant gains in this area led the government to pass the Mutual Funds Act in 1995 to regulate funds and their administrators for the protection of investors.

Night and day

"As an industry, it is night and day between inquiries now and four or five years ago," says Gregory P. Cleare, a partner in the Nassau office of KPMG Peat Marwick, a chartered accountant firm. "Mutual funds have grown both in numbers and complexity as managers look for alternative tax advantages for their customers to capitalize on assets based offshore." Funds have flocked to The Bahamas to avoid taxes and to steer clear of the burden of regulation. "It is less costly to operate offshore, which allows funds to return more to investors," says Mr. Cleare.

Numbers back him up. In late 1993, 300 funds managed or administered in The Bahamas controlled $20 billion; today, assets have doubled, while the number of funds managed or administered has increased by a third. "We've grown by 40 or 50 percent in the past couple of years," says Mr. Cleare, adding, "This is mostly new business."

Success breeds success

Templeton, based in Lyford Cay in New Providence, has been a leader in offshore mutual funds for years. It manages over $53 billion and offers more than 40 funds, administering nearly 1.5 million shareholder accounts worldwide. Its success has attracted other fund business to The Bahamas, which is quickly becoming a global center for this financial activity.

Mr. Cleare explains the explosive growth in global terms. "Today, investment portfolios are global," he says, referring to traditional equity, bond and money market funds, along with more complex speculative, performance, "umbrella" and emerging-market funds. "This globalization resulted in opportunities for offshore centers, as fund promoters and investment managers began seeking the benefits and cost savings arising from less regulation in a tax-free environment," he says.

What has bolstered The Bahamas' reputation as a financial center in recent years is legislation such as the Mutual Funds Act, which seeks to regulate the fund industry through the counsel of a Securities Board and Administrators that license mutual funds. License applications must include a prospectus of the fund and give assurances to the board that the fund's promoters are of sound reputation. The board has an inspector with the power to scrutinize records of a fund or call a special audit and take action when investors' interests are jeopardized. Confidentiality is of the utmost importance, however, and will always be protected by secrecy provisions in the new legislation.

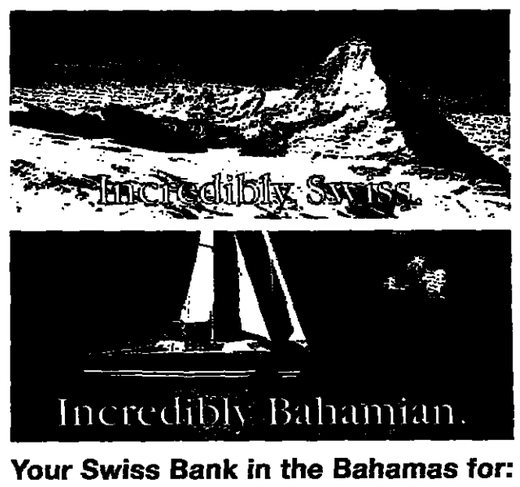
In past years, the industry consisted mainly of funds established by private banking institutions with local presence, for sale to their international clientele.

A recent trend, says Mr. Cleare, is the growth in third-party administration, with "private investment managers increasingly using the institutions here to serve their clients." These managers have established funds in The Bahamas and employ Bahamian institutions to provide the full range of banking, investment and administrative services required by these funds.

Graham Real Estate specializes in residential, commercial and Island properties providing you a full range of real estate services. Mention this ad when you contact us and we will send you a free portfolio of exclusive Bahamian properties.

GRAHAM REAL ESTATE

Phone: (809) 356-5030 • Fax: (809) 326-5005 • E-mail: grahamre@nsn.net

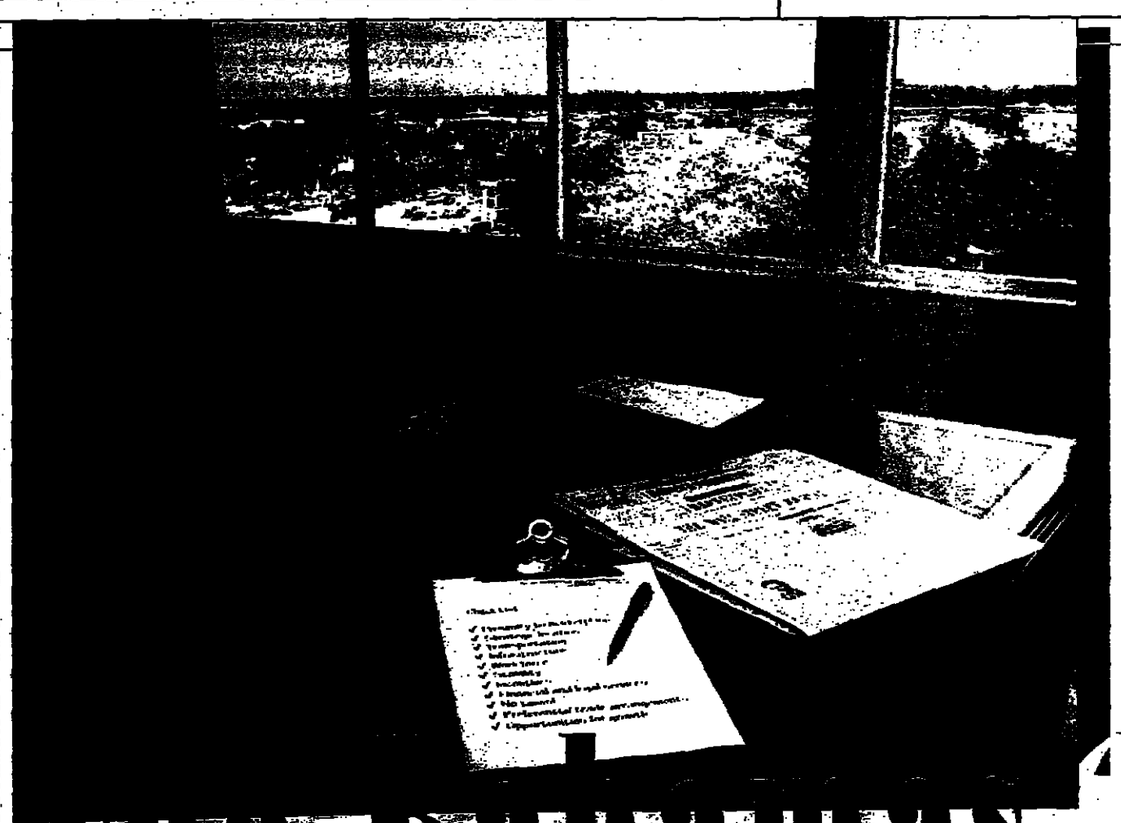


Your Swiss Bank in the Bahamas for:

- Portfolio and Discretionary Asset Management
- Offshore Company Management
- Credit Suisse Private Banking
- Trustee Services

CREDIT SUISSE BAHAMAS LIMITED

WHOLLY OWNED SUBSIDIARY OF CREDIT SUISSE ZURICH, SWITZERLAND



"The Islands of The Bahamas" was produced in its entirety by the Advertising Department of the International Herald Tribune. Writer: Malcolm MacPherson. Program Director: Bill Mahder.

The Bahamas
A Picture Perfect Opportunity

The Commonwealth of The Bahamas offers the perfect climate in which to conduct a wide range of business activities. One of the most stable political democracies in the western hemisphere, this strategically located archipelago - a mere 50 miles off the coast of the United States of America - provides excellent opportunities for the discerning investor and offers a safe harbour for corporate and personal assets.

A vibrant and mature international financial centre linked to every major market in the world, The Bahamas boasts over 400 banks and trust companies and handles an estimated $200 billion of Eurocurrency business. The full range of modern financial services thrive here, including private banking, company registration, captive insurance, ships registry, estate, portfolio and trust management and asset protection.

In addition to financial services, opportunities abound in The Bahamas in areas such as hotel and resort development, agro industry, fisheries, manufacturing, information and data processing services, and pharmaceutical.

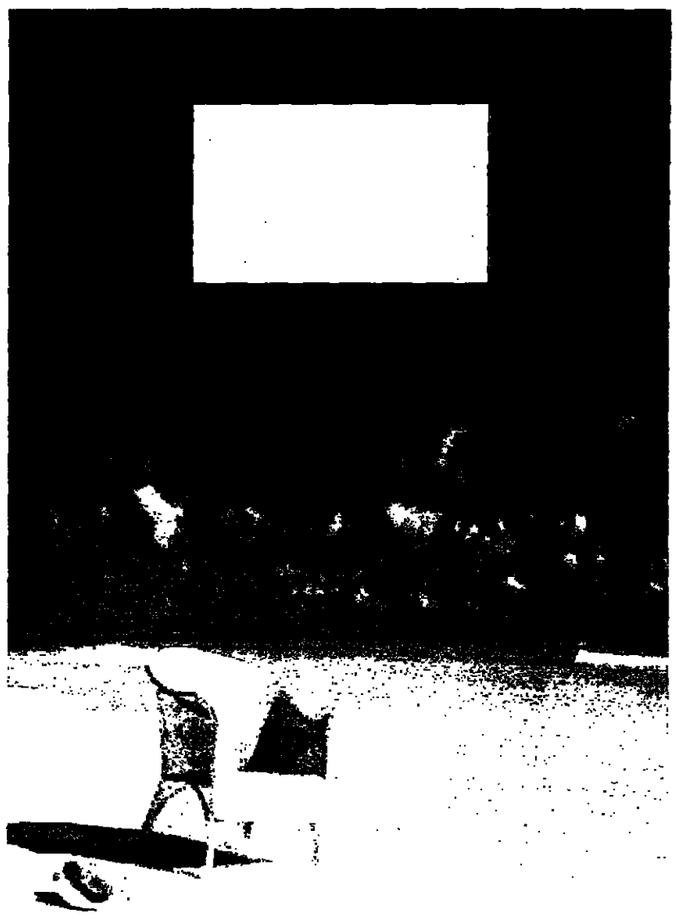
Supported by the finest professional management, legal accountancy infrastructure, The Bahamas government continues to enact legislation designed to simplify and streamline the processing of investment proposals and business registration. Freedom from taxes, proximity and access to major world markets, a trained workforce, political stability, security and economic opportunity are all realities of business in The Bahamas.

The Bahamas offers you a business environment in which doing business is easier and more profitable.

For more information about doing business in The Bahamas, please contact:

BAHAMAS INVESTMENT AUTHORITY

FINANCIAL SERVICES SECRETARIAT
CECIL WALLACE-WHITFIELD CENTRE • P.O. BOX CB-10980 • NASSAU, THE BAHAMAS
TEL: (809) 327-5970-4, FAX: (809) 327-5907



HARBOUR ISLAND, BAHAMAS
TEL: 809-333-2030 · FAX: 809-333-2060

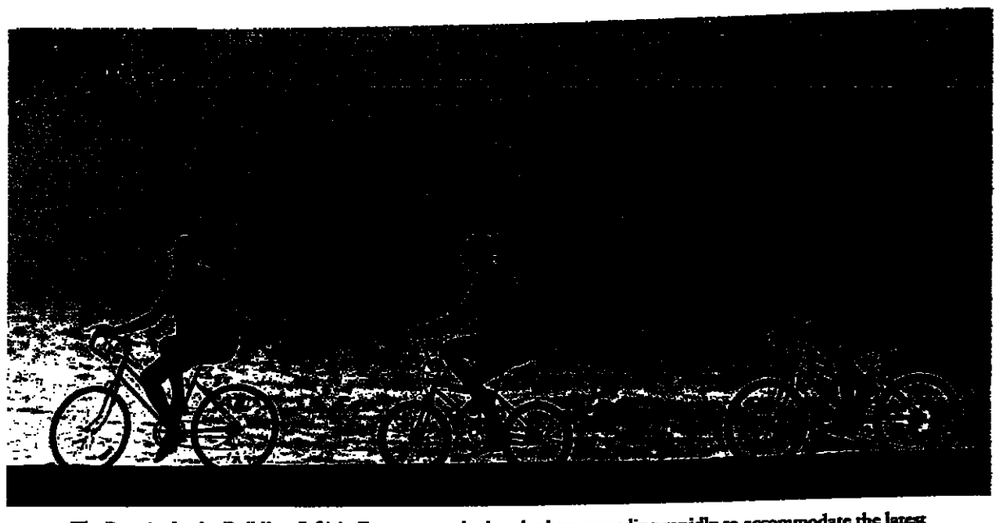
US RESERVATIONS:
TEL: 1 800 OUTPOST OR 305-531-8800 · FAX: 305-531-5543

UK RESERVATIONS:
TEL: 0 800 614 790 · FAX: 0 171 431 7920

AN ISLAND OUTPOST

The Islands of The Bahamas
FREEPORT

The Best-kept Secret In The Western World



The Port Authority Building (left) in Freeport overlooks a harbor expanding rapidly to accommodate the latest generation of container ships. Freeport's quiet esplanades (above) offer breezy diversions to visitors and locals alike. More than 3.5 million visitors enter The Bahamas each year; the islands have more than 200 hotels with almost 14,000 rooms. Winter temperatures seldom fall below 60 degrees Fahrenheit (15.5 degrees Celsius)

More than two decades after its founding, Freeport begins to realize its potential.

For more than 20 years, Freeport has had to watch other parts of the world – like Singapore and the Caymans – realize its founding father's dream. Today, however, Freeport is poised to become the boom town that the Hawksbill Creek Agreement in 1955 originally imagined.

The founder of Freeport, the American Wallace Groves, came to Grand Bahama Island in the late 1940s to harvest pine; after the timber dwindled, only a flat horizon of water remained. This vista gave Wallace an idea. He recalled how, in the days of Prohibition, American rum runners had cached their boats in the island's port and bays, a quick 50 miles from Florida's east coast.
Earlier, during the American Revolution, Grand Bahama Island afforded Confederate gun runners a haven from the marauding U.S. Navy.

Wallace saw the place as a modern-day haven for a different sort of runner – one in flight from the growing burden of government taxes on business and income, as well as duties on imports.

Boom town

The Crown agreed with his scheme and granted Wallace's Grand Bahama Port Authority 233 square miles (605 square kilometers) of unused land around Hawksbill Creek on Grand Bahama island.

Within only a few years Freeport prospered with investment from manufacturers and transport companies that plied the nearby Gulf Stream's shipping lanes. Houses, churches, schools, government buildings, an oil refinery, and pharmaceutical and cement plants all split the skyline. The port was dredged to handle tankers. By 1966, good wide roads that stretched for 214 miles provided Freeport with access to new hotels, golf courses, marinas, an airport, and light and heavy industries. An oasis had arisen out of swamp and scrub.

Watching all this activity, a newly independent Bahamian government, which came to office in 1973, saw Freeport as something of a contradiction, if not a bother. "The government stepped on the neck of development here," recalls Edward St. George, the affable chairman of the Grand Bahama Port Authority. He thinks that then-Prime Minister Lynden Pindling did not want the island overrun by foreigners, whose basic philosophy of a free-market economy ran contrary to his own.

"An interminable list of investors went elsewhere," says Mr. St. George. "The government didn't want us to grow too fast, and I believe they wanted to encourage business elsewhere in the [outer] Family Islands. But you can't dictate to a businessman where to put his business."

Port will lead the way

For the next 25 years, Freeport's fortune remained unrealized as investment halted. Change came at last in 1992, with the election of Prime Minister Hubert Ingraham, who was born on Grand Bahama Island. Mr. Ingraham decreed that government would be "a facilitator, not a competitor, a necessary regulator, and not a prohibitor."

"The government," says Mr. St. George, "realized this place is a natural for manufacturing. And [the government] is full of cooperation, not just in word but in deed. It gives quick decisions, which investors appreciate and demand." He is convinced the forthcoming port development, which occurs at a time of tremendous growth in the container business, will lead the way: "Everything is based on that.," he says.

Mr. St. George refers to Hutchison International Port Holdings' planned investment of $128 million for a new container port hub, including $40 million for enlarging docking facilities and deep-harbor access.

"The most important aspect in selecting Freeport was the very positive political climate in The Bahamas," says Derek Harrington, managing director of Hutchison's Port of Felixstowe Ltd., who had a hand in choosing Hutchison's newest container hub.

Then Bovis, a subsidiary of P&O Steamship Navigation Company (owners of the Princess Line, which works the Caribbean with its fleet of cruise ships), signed an agreement with the Grand Bahama Port Authority to assist with the free port's future development and economic growth "in order to update it and to bring it into the 21st century," according to Keith Perry, Bovis' managing director.

This followed substantial investments in Freeport by Georgia's Southern Electric International, the largest American utility, which bought a half share in Freeport Power.

Total investment of $230 million in 1995, Mr. St. George says, "is a good start."

$60 million new town

Erik Christiansen, former chairman of Compagnie Financière du Benelux, is a new investor in Freeport.

His New Hope Holding is creating a $60 million town on the order of Aga Khan's Porto Cervo in Sardini. Mr. Christiansen, a Dane, calls Grand Bahama "probably the best kept secret in the Western world."

Mr. Christiansen's Lucayan Marina Village on Bell Channel Bay takes liberties with history, but no one seems to mind. "You cannot design in a vacuum," says Mr. Christiansen.

The all-new village was created around a fictional story about a colonial coastal town, replete with a Government House, First Mate's Quarters, Weight & Measure House, Explorer's Cottage and so on, giving the place a jaunty air and a tradition that otherwise would have taken decades to achieve, Mr. Christiansen says. His belief in the future of Freeport, however, is not make-believe.

"If you do not succeed here," he says, "you must be doing something wrong yourself. More has happened here in the past three years than in the previous 25. It's extraordinary."

Coutts&Co

Coutts & Co, first choice in the Bahamas for international private banking

Coutts & Co (Bahamas) Limited
West Bay Street, P.O. Box N-7788, Nassau, Bahamas
telephone 809-326 0404, facsimile 809-326 6709
Coutts & Co International Private Banking: London · Zurich · New York · Bahamas · Bermuda · Cayman · Chiasso Geneva · Guernsey · Hong Kong · Isle of Man · Jersey · Miami · Montevideo · Singapore · Tokyo
A member of the National Westminster Bank group

OFFSHORE FINANCIAL SERVICES

OFS offers investors the complete range of offshore services and investment opportunities in tax-free Bahamas

Creators of The Annual Bahamas Offshore Conference
Nassau, November 1996

Trevor Jackson, Managing Director
P.O. Box N-4875, Nassau, Bahamas
Fax (809) 328-0566
US Rep. Office Tel (407) 848-9052 - Fax: (407) 842-6938

THE MOST PRESTIGIOUS ADDRESS IN THE CARIBBEAN IS ON GRAND BAHAMA ISLAND.
LUCAYAN MARINA VILLAGE, GRAND BAHAMA ISLAND

Come discover all the benefits of the French Riviera, Portofino and Monte Carlo in a tropical island setting. Here, internationally acclaimed Danish architects have created a luxury village of elegant one, two, three and four bedroom residences for vacation getaways or year-round living.

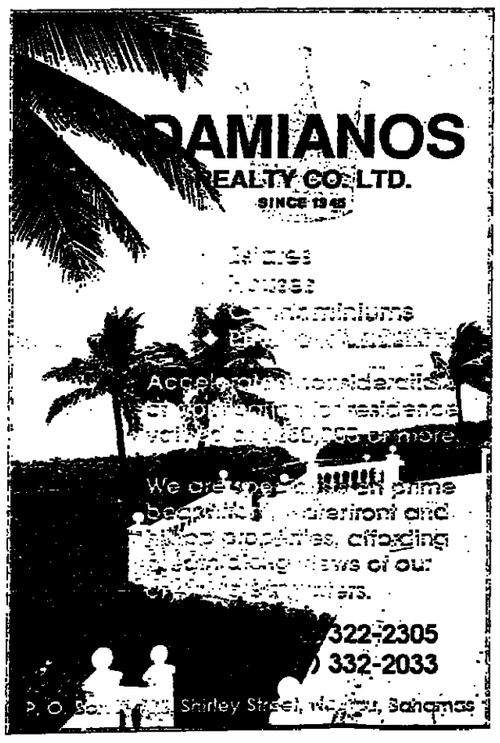
At Lucayan Marina Village, a merging of European design and craftsmanship and the tropics is evident at every turn, from large residential balconies to decades old shade trees and the brick and coral walkways along the 120 slip deep-water marina. The island is complete with international shoppes, fine restaurants, deserted beaches, watersports, golf, casinos, and endless summer.

A major center for offshore banking, residents enjoy both a tax-free environment and quality government services. Lucayan Marina Village is minutes from Freeport airport with daily flights to the U.S. and Europe. Visit Grand Bahama Island for a tour of Lucayan Marina Village, the most prestigious address on this side of the world.

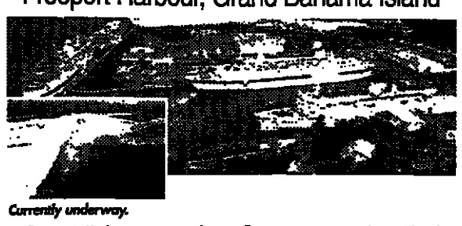
LUCAYAN MARINA VILLAGE
GRAND BAHAMA ISLAND

Artist's rendering of Lucayan Marina Village

LUXURY 1, 2, 3 AND 4 BEDROOM RESIDENCES PRICED FROM $250,000 TO OVER $750,000.
Freeport, Grand Bahama Island, The Bahamas Telephone: (809) 373-7616 Telefax: (809) 373-7630

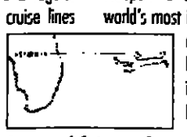


Who ever said location is everything knows Freeport Harbour, Grand Bahama Island



Currently underway.

Freeport Harbour is a regular port for seven major cruise lines with modern wet docking facilities and also handles various cargo operations.



Freeport is situated astride the world's most important cruise and container shipping lanes. The port sits in a 230 square mile Free Trade Zone.

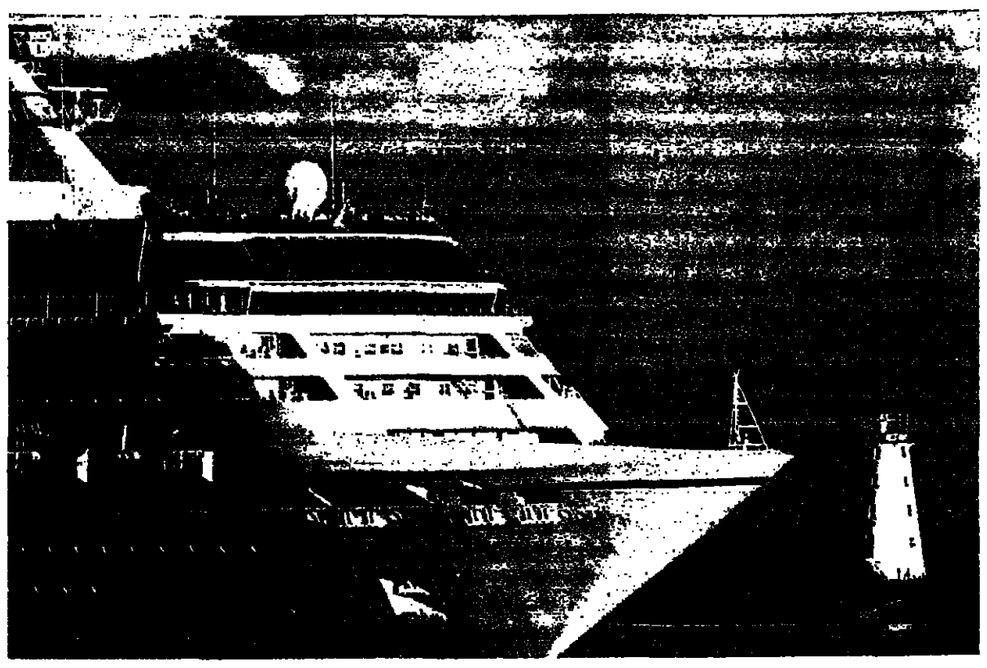
Construction and future plans include:
- Development of major deep water transhipment facility
- Future marine and industrial development of 1800 acres of available land
- Ship repair operation
- New design of passenger terminal facility

Freeport Harbour Company — Freeport Container Port

New Harbour Building
P.O. Box F-42465, Freeport, Grand Bahama Island, Bahamas
Tel: 809-352-9651 Fax. 809-352-6888

Freeport: The Caribbean's Container Hub

The Bahamas is the world's number-one register of cruise ships, which bring more than 2 million passengers to the islands each year. At a crossroads of international shipping, Freeport's 400,000 TEU freight complex is the largest in the region. The Bahamas is aggressively courting owners in an effort to become the second-largest registry worldwide within three to five years.



Hutchison International Port Holdings has invested $128 million to construct a new container port hub.

Michael J. Power had never even heard of Freeport before he came to The Bahamas for Hutchison International Port Holdings. "We're the largest owners of private port facilities in the world, and I had to get an atlas to find out where Freeport was," he says.

He discovered an island close to Florida, on a crossroads of international shipping lanes with an existing cruise-ship business, as well as a port with the possibility of almost unlimited expansion. "All this happened at a time of the highest growth ever in the container business," says Mr. Power, now the deputy executive officer of the Freeport Harbor Company and the Freeport Container Port.

Largest investment

Last year, Hutchison followed Mr. Power's advice when it announced an investment of $128 million in Freeport for the construction of new container port hub, including $40 million to enlarge docking facilities and deep-harbor access. There had not been an investment this large in Freeport since 1960.

Hutchison, owners of the 1.9 million annual TEU (Twenty foot Equivalent Unit) Port of Felixstowe Ltd. in England and the 4 million TEU container port in Hong Kong, will make Freeport's 400,000 TEU complex the largest in the region. The new fully computerized facility will open up the South American area in particular for transshipping containers in a newer hub system, served by the latest generation of container ships.

"The growth here is so big, we'd be unwise not to put in extra capacity," says Mr. Power. "Better yet, Freeport is a 'greenfield site,' which means there's bare ground, and that means we don't have to adapt an old port to meet the requirements of the newer 6,000 TEU container ships that are on the drawing boards."

A good start

The natural harbor at Freeport has been dredged to 51 feet (15.5 meters), with a port that will operate four Super-Post-Panamax cranes on a three-berth 2,000-foot quay, employing 150 workers. Furthermore, Hutchison is studying an $80 million scheme to redevelop Freeport's passenger and ship-repair facilities. Once the port channel has been dredged even deeper, Freeport will accommodate the new generation of container ships now on the drawing boards that carry up to 6,000 TEU containers onboard. "The economy of those ships," says Mr. Power, "requires a lot of volume, which means demand for smaller transshipment hubs, not unlike airline hubs. And that means here."

With characteristic understatement, Edward St. George, chairman of the Grand Bahama Port Authority (which oversees the new container port), says: "It's a good start."

Flying The Flag

A central location and easy access to the Americas are among the attractions.

Today, The Bahamas has become the fifth-largest ship register in the world and the number-one register of cruise ships, and the numbers are growing all the time. As an open registry, The Bahamas has been open for business for nearly two decades. Only in the past year, however, has the government put the weight of its influence behind an effort to sign up ships, which now amount to 1,500 in number and more than 25 million gross tons. Owners include Maersk Line, Exxon International, Cunard Lines, Texaco, Carnival Cruises, Holland-America Cruises, Finnlines and Teekay Shipping, among others.

What sets its registry apart is The Bahamas' central location and easy proximity to the Americas. Fleet owners can use The Bahamas' offshore financial services center, which offers some of the best telecommunications in the world, and the pleasant environment is a bonus.

Tax-free benefits

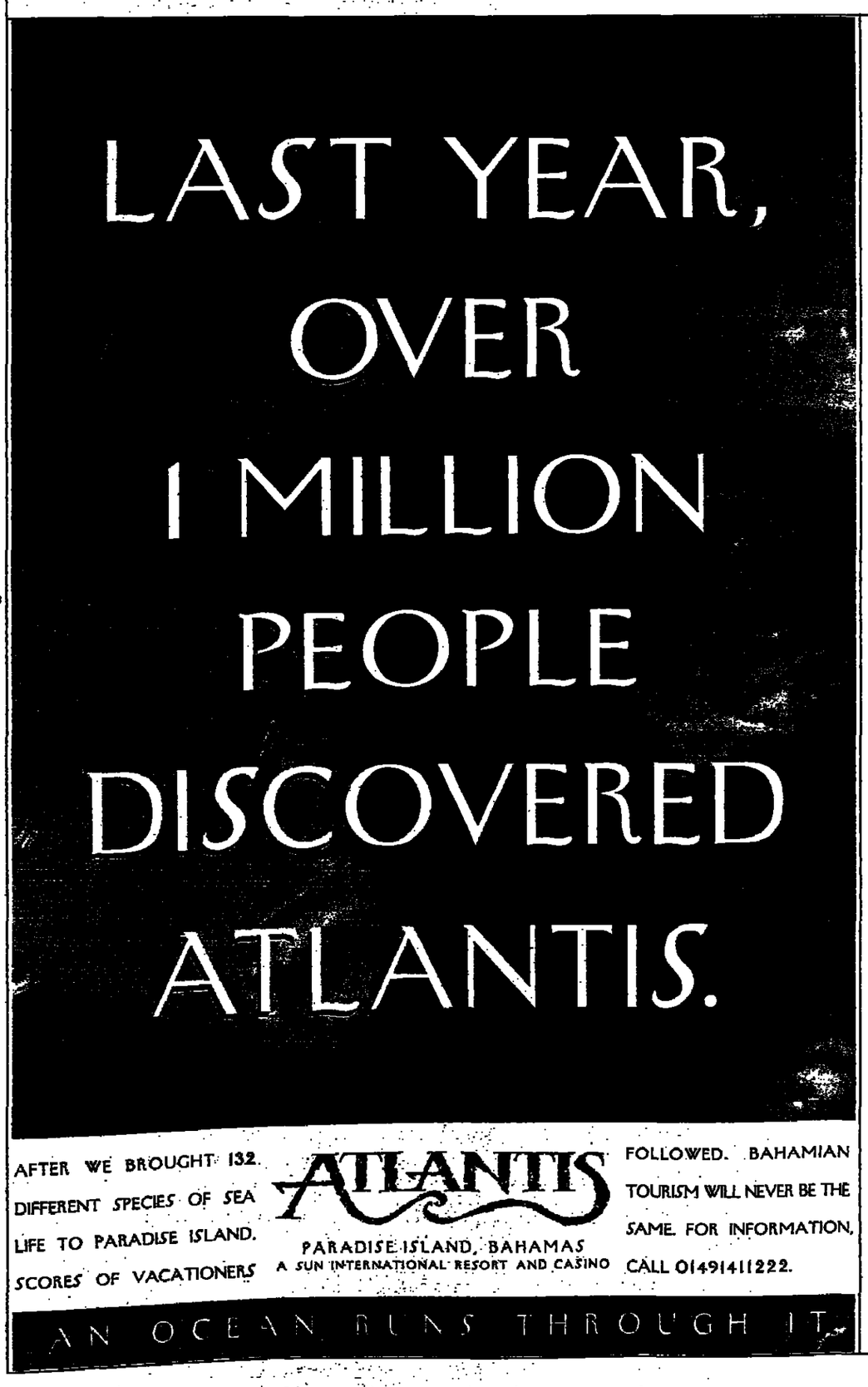
Foreign-owned vessels can be registered in The Bahamas if they are less than 12 years old, at least 1,600 net registered tons and engaged in "foreign trade."

The operations and income from vessels flagged in The Bahamas are tax free; the exemption also covers capital gains on their sale. Foreign crews may serve on the vessels registered in The Bahamas, which is another large advantage. In addition, owners can transfer foreign-registered vessels to the Bahamian flag without a survey if the vessels hold valid foreign safety and tonnage certificates.

Overseeing all this is The Bahamas Maritime Authority, created last year as a semi-autonomous, government-owned corporation.

Its chairman, James H. Smith, the governor of the central bank, says: "We had allowed our registry to stagnate. We just weren't aggressive, until last year, when the government decided to put more emphasis on it because of the local employment and training benefits that accrued to The Bahamas, in addition to the revenues from fees, of course.

"Registry has become for us a major marketing tool. We knew that with more aggressive marketing, we could advance. We expect to become the second-largest register in the world in three to five years."



Members of The Bahamas Bar Association who Supported The Islands of The Bahamas Supplement

Higgs & Johnson
Chambers
P.O. Box N-3247
Sandringham House
83 Shirley Street
Nassau, Bahamas.
Telephone No. (809) 322-8571
Telefax No. (809) 328-7727

❖

Callenders & Co.
Chambers
P.O. Box N-7117
One Millars Court
Nassau, Bahamas
Telephone No. (809) 322-2511
Telefax No. (809) 326-7666

❖

Lennox Paton
Chambers
P.O. Box N-4875
Claughton House
Charlotte Street
Nassau, Bahamas
Telephone No. (809) 328-0563
Telefax No. (809) 328-0566

❖

Alexiou, Knowles & Co.
Chambers
P.O. Box N-4805
St. Andrew's Court
Frederick Street Steps
Nassau, Bahamas
Telephone No. (809) 322-1126
Telefax No. (809) 328-8395

❖

Dupuch & Turnquest & Co.
Chambers
P.O. Box N-8181
308 East Bay Street
Nassau, Bahamas
Telephone No. (809) 393-3226
Telefax No. (809) 393-6807

❖

McKinney, Bancroft & Hughes
Chambers
P.O. Box N-3937
Mareva House
4 George Street
Nassau, Bahamas
Telephone No. (809) 322-4195
Telefax No. (809) 328-2520

❖

Sheffields
Chambers
P.O. Box CB-11986
Bitco Building
East Street North
Nassau, Bahamas
Telephone No. (809) 322-7404
Telefax No. (809) 322-7168

❖

Harry B. Sands & Co.
Chambers
P.O. Box N-624
Shirley House
Fifty Shirley Street
Nassau, Bahamas
Telephone No. (809) 322-2670
Telefax No. (809) 323-8914

❖

Graham, Thompson & Co.
Chambers
P.O. Box N-272
Sassoon House
Shirley Street & Victoria Avenue
Nassau, Bahamas
Telephone No. (809) 322-4130
Telefax No. (809) 328-1069

The Islands of The Bahamas

Whether you prefer the clapboard colonial charm of a quiet village or more luxurious surroundings on a golf course, The Bahamas offers numerous potential addresses for second homes.

Second Homes: The Market Beckons

It is easier than ever before to buy a second home in The Bahamas.

Second homes in The Bahamas have always been available for sale to foreigners. Until recently, however, red tape – in the form of the Immovable Property Act – made prospects wish they had stayed at home. Now, with the act's repeal and the passage of a more user-friendly International Persons Landholding Act, "For Sale" signs are being swept off front lawns almost as fast as they are planted. People who never thought of The Bahamas before are following the trail blazed by Sean Connery and other international celebrities.

No longer is prior governmental approval needed to buy a second home on property of less than five acres; the law simply requires that the title transfer be registered with the government.

Easier residency

The Bahamas has also made it easier to apply for resident status. Major international investors and owners of residences valued at a quarter-million dollars or more get accelerated consideration for permanent-residency status. In addition, a homeowner's card is made available at minimal cost to all non-Bahamian owners of residences. The card facilitates clearance at all Bahamian ports of entry and entitles the holders and their family members to enter and remain in The Bahamas for the duration of the card's validity.

Not just the wealthy

"The attractiveness of a second home in The Bahamas has nothing to do with citizenship or tax deals," says M. Teresa Butler, the permanent secretary in the Prime Minister's Office. "Many wealthy Americans have second homes in Lyford Cay, Eleuthera's Windemere, Walker's Cay, Green Turtle Cay and Treasure Cay in Abaco and Freeport in Grand Bahama, as well as in Bimini and Exuma. But there are middle-class people who also want second homes in the tropics. And we've made it simple for them to own here."

Commenting on the new Landholding Act, Philip Miller, deputy director of The Bahamas Investment Authority, says: "It used to take forever to get permission to buy. And it required fees. Now if you want to purchase five acres or less for a single family dwelling, no permit is needed. You only need to register the purchase. It has created a tremendous burst of real-estate activity over the past three years."

From around the world, newcomers are moving near – if not next door to – people like author Arthur Hailey, actors Sean Connery and Richard Harris, Canadian-Norwegian entrepreneur Peter Nygard, Heinz heir Tony O'Reilly, Sir John Templeton (founder of Templeton Mutual Funds) and the family members who run Bacardi Rum.

Investment Opportunities in The Bahamas

Please send me information on the following areas:

- ☐ Agro-industries
- ☐ Hotel and Tourism Development
- ☐ Light Manufacturing
- ☐ Ship Registration
- ☐ International Business Companies
- ☐ Banking
- ☐ Trusts
- ☐ Securities and Mutual Funds
- ☐ Second Homes

Name _____
Address _____
City _____
Country _____
Telephone _____
Fax: _____

Mail to: Executive Director,
Bahamas Investment Authority,
Office of the Prime Minister
P.O. Box CB 10980, Nassau, Bahamas
Tel (809) 327-5970-4
Fax (809) 327-5907

DELTEC

Deltec Panamerica Trust Company Limited
(a subsidiary of Deltec International S.A.)

Manager of the No. 1 Latin American Regional Debt Fund for the past three years:*

Deltec Latin American Fund

Deltec provides the full range of portfolio management and investment services to the discriminating international customer who needs personal, private and sophisticated advice.

Investment Management
Off-shore Companies and Trusts
Fund and Bank Administration
Registrar and Transfer Agent

Deltec: A Full-Service Trust Company

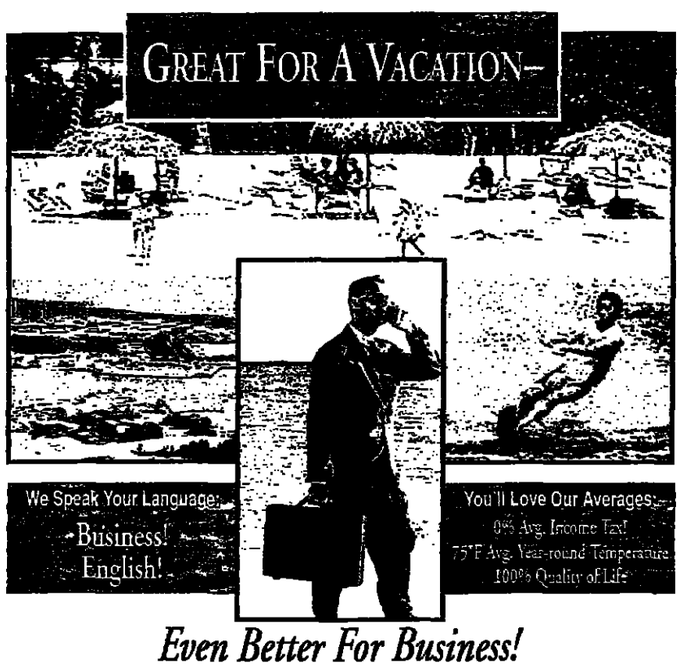
(809) 362-4549 Phone
(809) 362-4623 Facsimile

Deltec House, Lyford Cay
P.O. Box N- 3229, Nassau, Bahamas

***As reported by Micropal Emerging Market Fund Monitor**

Facts & Figures

Geography: The Bahamas consists of 100,000 square miles (260,000 square kilometers) in the west Atlantic, bordered by the Gulf Stream. The estimated land area is 5,382 square miles on more than 700 islands. The archipelago sprawls southward 500 miles (800 kilometers) from southeast Florida to northern Hispaniola. The highest point on land is 206 feet (63 meters), and the deepest – the Tongue of the Ocean, east of Andros Island – is more than a mile in depth. There are some 900 square miles of reefs, including the third-longest barrier reef in the world.
Population: 278,000; estimate for the year 2000 is 306,468.
Government: An independent state within the Commonwealth of Nations. The Bahamas became independent from Britain in 1973, forming a sovereign democratic state that guarantees fundamental human rights. The British monarch is recognized as head of state, represented by a governor-general who serves at the queen's pleasure. There is a bicameral parliament of a Senate and a House of Assembly. The prime minister must calls elections no later than every five years.
Economy: The Bahamas is a stable upper-middle-income developing nation; its per-capita gross domestic product in 1994 of $11,610 was the highest in the region. The economy is based mainly on tourism and offshore banking, with small agricultural and manufacturing sectors. Tourism generates 50 percent of GDP and employs 50,000 workers or half the work force; the financial services sector contributes 15 percent to GDP, employing 3,447 people. Inflation was 1.3 percent in 1994, down from 2.7 percent the year earlier. Main exports are food, live animals and chemicals. Main imports are food and manufactured goods. Its principal trading partner is the United States.
Climate: Tropical maritime wet-and-dry type with an average seven hours daily of bright sunshine and a hurricane season between August and October. Winter temperatures seldom fall below 60 degrees Fahrenheit (15.5 degrees Celsius); summer temperatures range from 78 degrees Fahrenheit to 90 degrees Fahrenheit; winds average 10 miles per hour.
Currency: The Bahamian dollar, at par with the U.S. dollar, and interchangeable.
Judicial System: English Common Law.
Accommodations: The Bahamas has 208 hotels with 13,943 rooms.
Education: There are 216 schools – 168 run by the government, 48 independent – and four institutions of higher education.



Even Better For Business!

LEISURE & PROPERTY
Over 1.6m tourists visit Freeport annually. Freeport is a fun place to be: *Cosmopolitan nightlife, water sports,* golf, casinos, fishing, duty-free shopping. Opportunities for hotel, condominium, resort, marina and other leisure/property developments.

INDUSTRY
High-tech, heavy or light industries grow in Freeport Free Trade Zone status, easy access to the U.S., European and other key markets, make Freeport the Strategic business centre, with an English-speaking work force.

UTILITIES & COMMUNICATIONS
State-of-the-art telecommunications (USA compatible). International airport. *First class deep water harbour, currently* being expanded in conjunction with the Port of Felixstowe to provide for world-wide container transshipment and home porting. Abundant fresh water. Island-wide electrical power supplied in partnership with Southern Electric.

INCENTIVES
No income tax! No real property tax! Import duty waivers! Trade concessions. No capital gains tax!

QUALITY OF LIFE
Freeport is the Garden of the Bahamas, with all the amenities of a modern city – excellent roads, medical facilities, schools, civic and religious organizations. Miles of waterway lots *available. Ideal for second home* development. Wide variety of cultural activities, including indigenous music and festivals in picturesque island settlements.

CONTACT US NOW!
The Grand Bahama Port Authority is the gateway to all the new investment opportunities in Freeport, Grand Bahama Island. The Port Authority would be pleased to introduce you to the many advantages of doing business in Freeport.

Freeport/Lucaya and Grand Bahama... A Better Bottom Line In A Tropical Paradise!

The Grand Bahama Port Authority Group of Companies Ltd.
Tel: (809) 352-6711 • Telefax: (809) 352-8310 or (809) 352-9864
P.O. Box F-42666, Freeport, Grand Bahama

BAHAMAS FINANCIAL CENTRE:
THE MOST DISTINCTIVE BUSINESS ADDRESS IN NASSAU

Located in the heart of the business community,
The Bahamas Financial Centre offers on-site covered parking,
stand-by generators, 24-hour continuous operation and full security.

Present tenants include:

Chase Manhattan Trust Corporation Ltd.
J.P. Morgan & Co. Incorporated
Royal Bank of Scotland Company (Bahamas) Limited
Banco Santander Trust & Banking (Bahamas) Ltd.

For leasing information, contact:

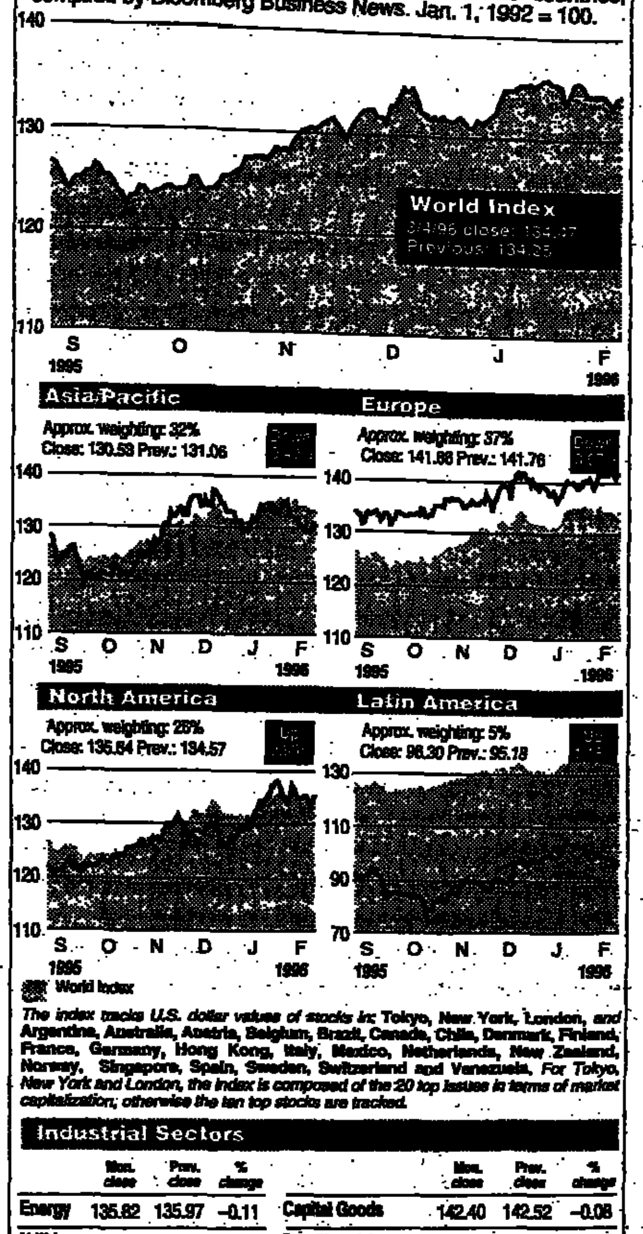
REAL ESTATE INTERNATIONAL (BAHAMAS) CO. LTD.
Post Office Box N-7113, Nassau, N.P., Bahamas.
Tel: (809) 322-4187 / (809) 322-4188
Fax (809) 322-6784

Herald Tribune (International)

BUSINESS / FINANCE

THE TRIB INDEX: 134.47

International Herald Tribune World Stock Index ©, composed of 280 internationally investable stocks from 25 countries, compiled by Bloomberg Business News. Jan. 1, 1992 = 100.



The index tracks U.S. dollar values of stocks in: Tokyo, New York, London, and Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Venezuela. For Tokyo, New York and London, the index is composed of the 20 top issues in terms of market capitalization; otherwise the ten top stocks are tracked.

Industrial Sectors

	Mon. close	Prev. close	% change		Mon. close	Prev. close	% change
Energy	135.82	135.97	-0.11	Capital Goods	142.40	142.52	-0.08
Utilities	129.06	130.55	-1.14	Raw Materials	150.33	149.34	+0.66
Finance	123.80	124.11	-0.25	Consumer Goods	143.39	142.49	+0.63
Services	123.76	122.83	+0.76	Miscellaneous	139.13	139.89	-0.54

For more information about the Index, a booklet is available free of charge. Write to Trib Index, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

A Shell Game Under Attack

'Hollywood Accounting' Faces Strong New Challenge

By Reed Abelson
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — When Walter Parkes wrote the screenplay for "War Games" with Lawrence Lasker, he, like many screenwriters, was promised a share of the movie's net profits.

Although the 1983 movie was an enormous hit, Mr. Parkes never shared in the film's financial success with the studio, MGM/UA. "I can promise you I never saw any net profits," he said.

Now, as co-head of the motion-picture division of DreamWorks SKG, he is in a position to do the same to others but has declined to do so. Instead, he is overseeing an alternative model for dividing up film profits and, in the process, may undermine the industry's time-honored accounting habits.

For years, the profits from blockbusters such as "Batman," "Forrest Gump" and "JFK" have vanished into the bank accounts of the studios and a few powerful stars or directors. Little was left for the lesser lights whose contracts offered a fraction of what the industry has referred to as "net profits" — but which it has defined differently than is generally understood in accounting.

But DreamWorks, the studio created two years ago by Steven Spielberg, Jeffrey Katzenberg and David Geffen, has already given two sections of its creative staff — its animators and screenwriters — contracts guaranteeing that they will share in a film's success. Other studios, including Walt Disney Co. and Warner Brothers, are now giving their animators similar deals.

Studio accounting practices have survived many lawsuits and audits. But some say the current round of challenges may have a different result.

Beyond the implicit challenge of DreamWorks' practices, the movie industry's unique approach to accounting is getting skeptical reviews in venues from federal courts to the offices of those who set national accounting standards.

"In general, natural oligopolies are difficult to maintain," said Uwe E. Reinhardt, an economics professor at Princeton University, referring to the control that seven powerful movie studios have long exercised over the industry.

Just as the U.S. auto industry was hurt by Japanese competitors before it changed its ways, Hollywood may be eventually pushed to alter its formula for calculating net profits under its standard contracts.

"The studios may have to more realistically account to its profit participants," said Philip Hacker, who has audited contracts for clients such as Harrison Ford, William Shatner and Rob Reiner and is now a consultant for plaintiffs in a new lawsuit against the studios.

The image of Hollywood accounting was not helped by the disclosure that "Forrest Gump" — which took in roughly $650 million at the box office, about 40 percent of which went to the studio — is still losing money so far, according to the accountant responsible for the studio's contracts.

The studio, Paramount, a unit of Viacom Inc., said it believed the film would eventually make money under the contract and that it had already advanced substantial sums to the participants in anticipation of those profits.

"JFK," the Warner Brothers

See PROFITS, Page 15

Administrator Cites Quiet Sell-Off of Lyonnais Assets

By Max Berley
Special to the Herald Tribune

PARIS — More than 15 percent of the real-estate portfolio spun off by Crédit Lyonnais SA as part of a bailout plan last year was quietly sold in 1995 and did not have any adverse effect on France's ailing real-estate market, the bank's state-appointed administrator said Monday.

Michel Rouger, chief of Consortium de Réalisation, the holding company in charge of selling the bank's assets, said 15 percent of its real-estate portfolio — once valued at 50 billion francs ($9.87 billion) — had been sold at premium prices without depressing the market.

"I want to dispel a fantasy," Mr. Rouger said. "We were able to sell at 1988 market prices and withstood the pressure to sell at bargain-basement prices."

In an interview, Mr. Rouger partly lifted the veil of mystery that has surrounded the planned sale of 200 billion francs of other former assets of Crédit Lyonnais that have been removed from the bank's balance sheet and placed in the holding company as part of a bailout plan approved by the European Union last year.

Describing his mission as similar to that of Germany's Treuhandanstalt, the post-unification privatization agency, or the Resolution Trust Corp. that dealt with the U.S. savings-and-loan collapse, Mr. Rouger sought to dispel fears that future asset sales would take place at fire-sale prices and depress French financial and real-estate markets.

Regarding the planned sale of some other high-profile assets, he confirmed reports that Lazard Freres of New York would begin examining initial bids for the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer film studio in the next few weeks and said he hoped the studio would be sold by the end of 1996.

He described some of the assets assigned to the holding company as "brilliant," citing in particular a $1 billion investment that Crédit Lyonnais had made in Apollo Partners, an investment fund belonging to Leon Black, a former junk-bond trader. He also said the holding company had only drawn down a small part of the 135 billion-franc loan it had been given to buy Crédit Lyonnais assets.

Mr. Rouger dismissed fears that the sale of other Crédit Lyonnais real-estate assets would cause an already depressed market to collapse.

"Clearly it didn't drag the market down, as nobody seems to have noticed that we were able to sell so many properties," he said.

But analysts said Mr. Rouger may have been trying to put the best face possible on the real-estate portfolio and may have only been selling the holding company's choicest assets.

"I'm surprised and skeptical," said Daniel Oudin, a real-estate analyst at Massonnaud-Fontenay-Kervern. "But if they've only sold 15 percent and these are their best assets, there still could be problems ahead."

Regarding the sale of MGM, Mr. Rouger said the holding company would seek a deal that assured the studio of a "long and fruitful life."

According to U.S. law, Crédit Lyonnais was supposed to dispose of the studio by 1997, but Mr. Rouger said that if a satisfactory deal were not struck by the fall of 1996, the holding company may seek to extend its ownership of the studio by pointing out to U.S. authorities that it, and not Crédit Lyonnais, is the current owner of the studio.

Several potential bidders are said to be interested in purchasing MGM, which has had a string of successful films in the past year. Potential bidders include Polygram, Chargeurs, Canal Plus and a group led by Frank Mancuso, the studio's current chairman.

According to published reports, the studio could be sold for as much as $2 billion, which would allow the holding company to come close to recouping the 12 billion francs Crédit Lyonnais spent in acquiring and maintaining it.

Kvaerner Bids £904 Million for Trafalgar

Move Would Give Norwegian Concern Access to More North Sea Business

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Kvaerner A/S agreed Monday to buy Trafalgar House PLC for £904 million ($1.38 billion) in a move that would convert Europe's largest shipbuilder into one of the biggest makers of offshore oil and gas equipment.

The deal, which has the approval of Hong Kong Land Co., Trafalgar's biggest stockholder, would give Kvaerner's oil platform building business an entry into British North Sea markets.

Kvaerner plans to dispose of Trafalgar House's passenger shipping unit, Cunard, once its takeover of the British company is complete.

The bid is good news for Trafalgar, whose shares have languished since October, when the conglomerate disclosed contract problems that would cause losses and prevent the company from paying dividends. Trafalgar recommended shareholders accept Kvaerner's offer.

Trafalgar's stock closed Monday at 48.25 pence, up 3.50 a share, while shares of Kvaerner closed at 220 kroner ($34.21), up 8.50.

"The business synergies look attractive," said Kristen Jakobsen, an analyst at Pareto Fonds in Oslo.

Kvaerner is offering 50 pence for each of Trafalgar's 1.08 billion ordinary shares and 80 pence each for its 457 million preference shares. Erik Tonseth, chief executive of Kvaerner, said the Norwegian company would pay for the acquisition with £150 million in existing cash, £300 million from current loan facilities and £450 million from additional loans.

He said the combined company would raise about £750 million through asset sales. Mr. Tonseth said the acquisition would enhance earnings in 1997.

Kvaerner has long sought a way to expand its oil and gas business. Last year, its bid for another British company, Amec PLC, failed. *(Bloomberg, AP, AFX)*

Thinking Ahead /Commentary

On Trade, Buchanan Is All Wrong

By Reginald Dale
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — Patrick J. Buchanan, the pugnacious economic nationalist who wants to be the next Republican President of the United States, is being given far too easy a run for his money.

A lot of people who should know better are saying he is only half wrong — that while his crude protectionist policies may be dangerous, his analysis of the malaise afflicting "Middle America" is correct.

It is good, they say, that Mr. Buchanan is finally pointing a finger at the demons of the global economy: unfair trade pacts, cut-price imports, ruthless corporate downsizing and the wholesale transfer of manufacturing jobs to low-wage countries.

Nobody denies that many American blue- and white-collar workers are feeling insecure and resentful and finding it hard to make ends meet. But Mr. Buchanan's diagnosis is just as wrong as his cure.

His picture of an increasingly jobless America cringing from Japanese and Mexican competition is a ludicrous caricature — although it meshes perfectly, of course, with the scapegoat and victim culture he seeks to promote.

A classic Buchanan ploy is to use selective anecdotal evidence to whip up wider fears. The plan by AT&T Corp. to eliminate 40,000 jobs is taken to imply that the entire U.S. economy is shedding workers; one company's move of production to Asia is cited as proof that unfair trade pacts are driving vast quantities of American jobs abroad.

Downsizing has certainly caused much distress. But it is only one side of the coin.

Someone should tell Mr. Buchanan's fans that there has been a dramatic rise in total U.S. employment over the past two years — averaging 200,000 new jobs a month — thanks largely to the dynamism of smaller and medium-sized companies.

In any case, there are signs that the worst of downsizing is over. Now that they have restructured and become competitive, many American companies are actually "upsizing" again.

And there is no evidence for the popular fears fanned by Mr. Buchanan that U.S. corporations are callously replacing exports with production abroad.

According to a comprehensive new study, "Why Exports Matter: More!," just published by the Institute for International Economics and the Manufacturing Institute, the share of exports in overall sales by top U.S. companies rose steadily over the past ten years. If anything, the study says, investment abroad and exports reinforce each other.

Nor is Japan the threat Mr. Buchanan makes it out to be. Over the same period, the study says, the U.S. share of the world's manufactured exports rose while Japan's share shrank. America totally outclassed Japan in the export of commercial services.

Well then, surely U.S. workers have been hurt by the North American Free Trade Agreement, which opened the floodgates to a rush of cheap imports from Mexico, as Mr. Buchanan claims? Not so, says the Institute for International Economics.

The rapid deterioration of the U.S. trade balance with Mexico is almost entirely due to Mexico's sharp recession and the big devaluation of the peso. NAFTA has actually helped the United States to increase its share of Mexican imports.

The fact is that only a small proportion of U.S. imports come from low-wage countries, including Mexico. It is not free trade or even unfair trade that is mainly responsible for Middle America's malaise.

If he were honest, Mr. Buchanan would point his finger at slow growth, rapid technological progress, and domestic as much as foreign competition. The technological upheaval is as disruptive as the coming of the railroad and the move from farm to factory in the last century.

But the way to faster growth and higher incomes lies through more trade, not less. The dramatic rebirth of American competitiveness, which Mr. Buchanan is shrewdly keeping from his supporters, has come from exposure to the global economy, not from hiding from it.

Fujitsu's Delay Revives Fears on Chip Market

AFX News

TOKYO — Fujitsu Ltd.'s announcement Monday that it would delay the start of 64-bit microchip production at its planned plant in northern England revived concern about a possible slowdown in the semiconductor market, analysts said.

The move by Fujitsu followed a similar decision by Micron Technologies Inc., which said last week that it would delay a $2.5 billion microchip plant in Utah "until market conditions warrant."

On Friday, Compaq Computer Corp. said it planned further price cuts to stimulate demand, after sluggish sales earlier in the quarter. It added that earnings might not meet estimates.

Analysts said the developments had come amid persistent weakness in microchip prices as growth in demand slowed and raised concern that the industry could see a reprise of the downturn that hurt earnings severely in 1984.

"It is highly likely that we will see a lot of companies slow down investment plans," said Alan Bell, a semiconductor-industry analyst at Schroder Securities.

"We have had an awful lot of people saying the industry is no longer cyclical, that it is not like in 1984. We take the view that the industry is very cyclical and the situation is just like in 1984 — that is, over the next year, profits will be steadily revised down."

Mr. Bell added, "We are past the peak in the physical cycle and well past the peak in the share-price cycle." When it comes to stocks in the chip industry, he said, "we are sellers."

Debt Issues Show 30% Rise for '95

Agence France-Presse

PARIS — Borrowing on world capital markets jumped 30 percent, to a record $1.25 trillion, in 1995 despite the impact of Mexico's financial crisis and slowing economic growth, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development said Monday.

The OECD said the sharp increase from the 1994 total of $968 billion was due mainly to a further surge in medium-term syndicated bank loans and in new medium-term Euronote programs, both of which grew by more than 50 percent.

OECD member countries borrowed $1.12 trillion, or 89 percent of the total, compared with $853 billion in 1994. The United States, Germany and Japan were the top three borrowers.

Non-OECD countries arranged financing worth a total of $120 billion, up from $94 billion, with borrowers from South America regaining market access toward the middle of the year after being cold-shouldered in the wake of Mexico's crisis.

In its February report on financial-market trends, the OECD said the bond market had recovered to a total volume of $461 billion in current dollars from $429 billion in 1993, close to the 1994 record level of $481 billion.

A switch by Japanese savers from bank deposits to international bonds was among factors driving the growth in this sector, it said.

Activity remained brisk in the syndicated-credits area, with new loans totaling $368 billion, a 56 percent jump from $236 billion in 1994.

BANK OF CREDIT AND COMMERCE INTERNATIONAL SA
(IN LIQUIDATION)

IMPORTANT NOTICE

The English Liquidators of BCCI SA are to apply to the High Court in London for directions in relation to the release of funds under their control pursuant to the pooling arrangements that have been entered into.

The High Court in London will hear that application at a hearing on 25 March 1996.

In particular, the Court will be asked to give directions as to the level of provisions/retentions that ought to be made by the English Liquidators before any funds under their control are released from such control with a view to the payment of a first dividend.

Any person who considers that his interests may be affected by the release of funds under the control of the English Liquidators, may appear and be represented at the hearing.

ANY PERSON WHO INTENDS TO APPEAR AT THE HEARING, OR WHO CONSIDERS THAT HIS INTERESTS MAY BE SO AFFECTED, SHOULD CONTACT THE ENGLISH LIQUIDATORS FOR FURTHER INFORMATION AT:

BCCI SA – ENGLAND
MARCH HEARING
CITADEL HOUSE
5/11 FETTER LANE
LONDON EC4A 1BR

Submission of Claims

If any creditor would like to submit a claim against BCCI SA in England but has not yet done so, please write to the English Liquidators at the address set out above.

CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Cross Rates — March 4

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Lira	D.fl.	B.F.	S.F.	Yen	C$	Peseta
Amsterdam	1.652	2.534	1.1196	0.3366	0.1066*	—	5.465*	1.3749	1.5717*	1.205	1.32*
Brussels	30.3375	46.26	20.56	5.9915	1.9497*	18.3675	—	25.39	0.2879	22.80	24.225*
Frankfurt	1.4723	2.2386	—	0.2913	0.0458*	0.8932	4.8644*	1.2281	1.4008*	1.0726	1.1784*
London (a)	1.5285	—	2.2589	7.7388	2,373.055	2.5366	46.3995	1.8373	160.72	2.0959	191.38
Madrid	124.072	191.809	84.791	24.70	0.018*	75.735	4.1348	104.138	118.813*	91.015	—
Milan	1,557.25	2,377.28	1,057.30	308.79	—	944.76	51.345	1,296.58	14.78	1,135.15	12.467
New York (b)	—	1.5275a	1.478	5.064	1,549.80	1.6545	30.26	1.201	105.30	1.3721	124.95
Paris	5.0555	7.724	3.4328	—	0.3246*	3.0662	0.167	4.2161	4.8102*	3.6846	4.046*
Tokyo	105.35	160.98	71.18	20.83	0.675	63.65	3.508	87.45	—	76.97	0.8288
Toronto	1.3715	2.0963	0.9282	0.2709	0.0886*	0.8287	0.4535*	1.1404	1.3045*	—	1.097*
Zurich	1.2015	1.8363	0.8155	0.238	0.07691*	0.7288	3.9887*	—	1.142*	0.8759	0.9625*
1 ECU	1.2842	0.8284	1.8972	6.4922	2,008.05	2.1174	38.8784	1.5397	134.962	1.7510	160.458
1 SDR	1.4648	0.9582	2.1567	N.Q.	N.Q.	2.4152	44.359	1.7574	154.174	2.0037	N.Q.

Closings in Amsterdam, London, Milan, New York, Paris and Zurich, fixings in other centers; Toronto rates at 3 p.m.
a: To buy one pound b: To buy one dollar *Units of 100 N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $
Argent. peso	0.9996	Greek drac.	241.27	Mex. peso	7.555	S. Afr. rand	3.899
Australian $	1.3184	Hong Kong $	7.7314	N. Zealand $	1.4859	S. Kor. won	779.50
Austrian sch.	10.345	Hung. forint	145.43	Norw. krone	6.4108	Swed. krona	6.782
Brazil real	0.9763	Indian rupee	34.25	Phil. peso	26.16	Taiwan $	27.50
Chinese yuan	8.288	Indo. rupiah	2313.25	Polish zloty	2.57	Thai baht	25.22
Czech koruna	27.29	Irish £	0.6356	Port. escudo	152.97	Turkish lira	66255.
Danish krone	5.6868	Israeli shek.	3.1082	Russ ruble	4818.	UAE dirham	3.671
Egypt. pound	3.3919	Kuw. dinar	0.3012	Saudi riyal	3.75	Venez. boliv.	464.00
Fin. markka	4.5515	Malay. ring.	2.5452	Sing. $	1.4113		

Forward Rates

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day
Pound Sterling	1.5291	1.5283	1.5273	Japanese yen	104.47	104.07	103.65
Canadian dollar	1.3717	1.3720	1.3720	Swiss franc	1.1955	1.1922	1.1887
Deutsche mark	1.4684	1.4663	1.4639				

Sources: ING Bank (Amsterdam); Indosuez Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Agence France-Presse (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); Royal Bank of Canada (Toronto); IMF (SDR). Other data from Reuters and AP.

Eurocurrency Deposits — March 4

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	Yen	ECU
1-month	5 5/16 - 5 7/16	3 3/16 - 3 5/16	1 5/8 - 1 3/4	6 1/16 - 6 1/8	4 1/2 - 4 5/8	7/16 - 9/16	4 9/16 - 4 11/16
3-month	5 1/4 - 5 3/8	3 3/16 - 3 5/16	1 5/8 - 1 3/4	6 - 6 1/8	4 3/8 - 4 1/2	1/2 - 5/8	4 7/16 - 4 9/16
6-month	5 3/16 - 5 5/16	3 1/4 - 3 3/8	1 5/8 - 1 3/4	6 1/16 - 6 3/16	4 1/4 - 4 3/8	3/4 - 7/8	4 5/16 - 4 7/16
1-year	5 1/8 - 5 1/4	3 1/4 - 3 3/8	1 3/4 - 1 7/8	5 15/16 - 6 1/8	4 3/16 - 4 5/16	7/8 - 1	4 3/16 - 4 5/16

Sources: Reuters, Lloyds Bank.
Rates applicable to interbank deposits of $1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Key Money Rates

United States	Close	Prev
Discount rate	5.00	5.00
Prime rate	8¼	8¼
Federal funds	5¼	6¼
3-month CDs	4.84	4.851
Comm. paper 180 days	6.11	4.11
3 month Treasury bill	4.89	4.86
1-year Treasury bill	4.76	4.80
2-year Treasury bill	5.17	5.24
5-year Treasury note	5.51	5.58
7-year Treasury note	5.68	5.74
10-year Treasury note	5.90	5.96
30-year Treasury bond	6.33	6.36
Merrill Lynch 30-day RA	4.97	4.93
Japan		
Discount rate	0.50	0.50
Call money	0.39	0.40
1-month interbank	0.75	0.81
3-month interbank	0.69	0.69
6-month interbank	0.75	0.75
10-year Govt bond	2.87	2.91
Germany		
Lombard rate	5.00	5.00
Call money	3.35	3.40
1-month interbank	3.37	3.40
3-month interbank	3.33	3.35
6-month interbank	3.33	3.35
10-year Bund	6.28	6.33
Britain		
Bank base rate	6¼	6¼
Call money	6½	6¾
1-month interbank	6 5/16	6¼
3-month interbank	6⅛	6⅛
6-month interbank	6 1/16	6.00
10-year Gilt	7.79	7.86
France		
Intervention rate	3.90	3.90
Call money	4½	4½
1-month interbank	4½	4½
3-month interbank	4⅛	4⅛
6-month interbank	4 5/16	4 5/16
10-year OAT	6.55	6.57

Sources: Reuters, Bloomberg, Merrill Lynch, Bank of Tokyo, Commerzbank, Crédit Lyonnais.

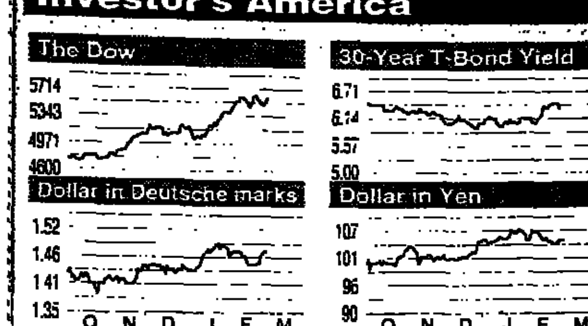
Gold

	A.M.	P.M.	Ch'ge
Zurich	N.A.	394.50	—4.05
London	398.65	393.70	—4.65
New York	400.00	395.20	—5.00

U.S. dollars per ounce. London official fixings; Zurich and New York opening and closing prices; New York Comex (April.)
Source: Reuters.

THE AMERICAS

Investor's America



Exchange	Index	Monday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
NYSE	The Dow	5600.15	5536.56	+1.15
NYSE	S&P 500	650.81	644.37	+1.00
NYSE	S&P 100	625.81	621.00	+0.77
NYSE	Composite	348.87	345.18	+1.07
U.S.	Nasdaq Composite	1088.32	1086.06	+0.21
AMEX	Market Value	567.94	563.44	+0.84
Toronto	TSE Index	4979.90	4956.60	+0.47
São Paulo	Bovespa	51526.60	50833.51	+1.36
Mexico City	Bolsa	2879.73	2892.40	-0.44
Buenos Aires	Merval	527.78	514.94	+2.49
Santiago	IPSA General	5602.00	5601.22	+0.01
Caracas	Capital General	2676.94	2723.90	-1.72

Source: Bloomberg, Reuters — International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

• **Microsoft Corp.**'s co-founder **Paul Allen** last month sold 700,000 Microsoft shares valued at about $70 million, according to documents filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission. Mr. Allen will use part of the money to fund "new and old ventures," a representative said.

• **Infinity Broadcasting Corp.** agreed to buy 12 radio stations from Granum Holdings LP for $410 million, strengthening its presence in Atlanta, Dallas and other key markets.

• **GTE Corp.** said it would provide long-distance service to its local telephone customers in Michigan and Minnesota, effective Monday. AT&T Corp. said it had filed for permission to offer local service in all 50 states; AT&T hopes to enter local markets this summer. *Bloomberg, Knight-Ridder, AP*

Weekend Box Office

The Associated Press

LOS ANGELES — "Up Close and Personal" dominated the U.S. box office over the weekend, with a gross of $11.5 million. Following are the Top 10 moneymakers, based on Friday's ticket sales and estimated sales for Saturday and Sunday.

1. Up Close and Personal	(Touchstone)	$11.5 million
2. Down Periscope	(Twentieth Century Fox)	$7.5 million
3. Rumble in the Bronx	(New Line Cinema)	$6.4 million
4. Broken Arrow	(Twentieth Century Fox)	$5.8 million
5. Happy Gilmore	(Universal)	$4.7 million
6. Muppet Treasure Island	(Disney)	$4.6 million
7. Mr. Holland's Opus	(Hollywood Pictures)	$4.2 million
8. City Hall	(Columbia)	$2.5 million
9. Dead Man Walking	(Gramercy)	$2.1 million
10. Before and After	(Hollywood Pictures)	$2 million

A Human Face for Cyberspace

By Laurie Flynn
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — If the ultimate goal of computer networking is to create virtual societies that mimic real ones, most people would agree that cyberspace is still a poor imitation of personal space.

But inspired by science fiction literature, a U.S. subsidiary of the Japanese telecommunications giant Nippon Telegraph & Telephone Corp. is hoping to convince American businesses that electronic commerce can actually have a human face — the customer's.

The company, NTT Software Corp., based in San Francisco, is testing a commercial system called Interspace that uses avatars, or electronic representations of users in virtual worlds.

Seated in front of personal computers equipped with video cameras, users maneuver video images of themselves through an electronic replication of a store, bank or other environment. The idea is to simulate the experience of moving through physical space, as if the customers were actually shopping or banking.

The entertainment retailer Tower Records & Video is testing NTT's technology for creating virtual stores in cyberspace, where visitors use avatars to represent themselves as they shop, interact with sales clerks or other customers, and preview compact disks and videotapes. The Levi's Brand Marketing division of Levi Strauss & Co. is testing a similar system that uses Interspace technology for a virtual reality game. The Tower Records and Levi's tests are still in the experimental stage.

To some analysts, avatars are simply the natural evolution of human interface design for computing: They continue the process that started with arcane commands and moved to the graphical point-and-click schemes of the Macintosh operating system, developed by Apple Computer Inc., and the Windows software family developed by Microsoft Corp.

But to others, avatars are nothing more than a fad chasing what may be an impossible dream.

Gregory Wester, an analyst at Yankee Group in Boston, said that while avatars were fascinating in concept, they remained a novelty technology in search of a market.

"They're neat," he said, "but they're certainly not mission-critical for on-line applications."

Dow Vaults Over 5,600 On Hope for Rate Cuts

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Stocks surged for a second consecutive day Monday amid optimism that falling interest rates will help corporate profits. Shares of drug and retail companies led the advance.

The gains helped reverse last week's declines, when the Dow Jones industrial average skidded

U.S. STOCKS

1.67 percent. A report issued Monday showing anemic consumer spending suggested that Federal Reserve policymakers may have reason to cut lending rates when they meet March 26, spurring the economy and corporate earnings.

The Dow industrials soared 63.59 points to 5,600.15, adding to a 50.94-point rally on Friday.

"The bond market is no longer the problem that it was, and that's a big relief," said Hugh Johnson, chief investment officer at First Albany Corp.

"Everything's coming up roses, basically," said Donald Smith, president of his money-management firm. With interest rates low by historic standards and headed down, "the economy is going to either keep growing or get stronger," Mr. Smith said.

One sign that investors expect lower borrowing rates and faster economic growth was reflected in retail stocks. With investors seeing scattered evidence of faster sales growth, Lowe's rose 3 to 35, Home Depot climbed 3½ to 47¾, and Dayton Hudson rose 2⅜ to 79⅞.

"There were some reasonably decent February sales reports," said Lawrence Babin, money manager of Victory Diversified Stock Fund in Cleveland.

"It's the first bit of good news for that industry in some time. Maybe the feeling is the worst is over."

Drugmakers climbed after drugs developed by Eli Lilly and Abbott Laboratories cleared regulatory hurdles. Lilly shares jumped 2¾ to 64¾, bringing the stock's three-day advance to about 6 percent. Late Thursday, a U.S. food and Drug Administration advisory panel recommended approval of Lilly's Humalog, an insulin treatment.

Abbott surged about 1½ to 43¾. U.S. authorities on Friday granted final approval of its Norvir drug against the human immunodeficiency virus that causes acquired immune deficiency syndrome.

Abbott's drug "represents a potentially new and more powerful treatment for HIV patients," which could send sales to an annual rate of at least $100 million by 1997, Merrill Lynch wrote.

An FDA panel on Friday also recommended the agency approve Merck & Co.'s HIV drug, Crixivan. Like Norvir, it is among a new class of HIV drugs called protease inhibitors. Merck climbed 1 to 68⅝.

UAL and Federal Express led a third day's rally in transportation stocks. UAL, parent of United Airlines, soared 5¼ to 189⅜.

Federal Express gained ⅝ to 74¾. Japan backed down from a threat to cancel the cargo carrier's right to fly several routes from Japan to other points in Asia.

On the New York Stock Exchange, two shares rose for each one that fell. A total of 417.23 million shares changed hands, off from 471.37 million Friday.

The Nasdaq composite index fell 1.17 points to 1,084.89, after falling 13.99, or 1.3 percent, on Friday, its biggest decline since Jan. 15. Intel slumped 1 3/16 to 54⅞, Cisco Systems fell 1⅜ to 44⅛, and Oracle was down ¾ at 48⅜.

"Stocks have a lot of momentum. The wind is at their backs," said Charles Lieberman, head of research at Chemical Securities.

Investors are hoping for a rate cut because the pace of earnings growth has slowed. In the fourth quarter, 47.9 percent of the companies in the Standard & Poor's 500 Index beat analysts' earnings expectations.

That is below the 51.4 percent level at a similar point in the third quarter's reporting season.

The benchmark 30-year government bond's yield fell to 6.33 percent from 6.36 percent as the price rose 13/32 to 95 18/32.

For a second day, shares of many computer, software and semiconductor companies did not participate in the stock market's advance.

Compaq Computer, which fell 8⅞ on Friday after it said it would cut prices to boost sluggish demand, fell an additional 1⅝, to end at 40⅝. *(Bloomberg, AP)*

U.S. Consumer Spending Drops Sharply

Reuters

WASHINGTON — Consumer spending in the United States dropped in January at its sharpest rate in nearly three and a half years, while incomes grew only slightly, the Commerce Department said Monday.

Spending dropped 0.5 percent, to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of $5.01 trillion in January, following an 0.9 percent increase in December. Incomes edged up 0.1 percent, to a rate of $6.25 billion, after a gain of 0.6 percent in December.

Severe winter weather, including storms that closed many businesses for short periods, affected the January figures, although the government said it could not put a dollar amount on the impact.

Department officials said the January plunge in spending was the sharpest for any month since August 1992, when it fell 0.6 percent. The increase in January incomes was the smallest since August 1995, when they were flat. Wall Street analysts had anticipated a 0.3 percent drop in incomes in January, but only a 0.1 percent fall in spending.

"All in all, it supports our view that the economy is just downshifting a bit, but we're not going into recession," said Waldo Best, a senior economist at Barclays de Zoete Wedd Government Securities Inc.

Consumer spending fuels about two-thirds of U.S. economic activity, so changes in monthly patterns are closely watched.

Gold Plunges as Inflation Threat Wanes

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Gold led a plunge in commodity prices Monday, while the dollar was about steady.

Gold for April delivery on New York's Commodity Exchange fell $5, to $395.20 an ounce, undoing much of a rally that began in early January. Investment funds were major sellers, traders said.

"Gold was bought at the beginning of the year amid all sorts of fears for the financial markets," said Andy Smith, bullion analyst at Union Bank of Switzerland. "Now that they have settled down, gold has done its job."

Investors who bought gold fearing that U.S. economic growth would allow inflation to take hold also began to sell out of the metal, traders said. Several recent economic re-

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

ports indicated a slowing economy in the first quarter, and commodity prices have been falling.

Oil prices fell amid expectations that Iraqi crude would soon be returning to the market. Prices for heating oil began their seasonal retreat, bracing for the end of winter in the Northern Hemisphere, and grain prices fell on expectations of slower demand for chicken feed if Russia carries through its threat to ban U.S. poultry.

Signs that inflation was under control lifted Treasury bond prices, which kept a floor under the dollar. But buyers were hesitant ahead of U.S. employment data due Friday, which may offer a clearer picture of the economy's health.

The dollar closed at 1.4780 Deutsche marks, up from 1.4756 DM on Friday, at 1.2020 Swiss francs, down from 1.2036 francs and at 105.200 yen, down from 105.275 yen. It closed steady at 5.0640 French francs, while the pound slipped to $1.5275 from $1.5285. *(Bloomberg, Reuters)*

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Monday, March 4
Prices in local currencies.
Telekurs

Amsterdam

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
ABN-Amro	79.60	78.80	79.60	78.50
Aegon	73.40	72	72.90	72.50
Ahold	69.40	68.70	68.70	69.20
Akzo Nobel	183.50	181.80	183.20	181.70
Bols Wess cva	37.80	37.40	37.70	37.60
CSM cva	77.30	75	77.10	77
Dordtsche Pet	242.90	240.40	241.20	241.30
DSM	155.40	153.60	155.50	155.40
Elsevier	23.70	23.20	23.60	23.40
Fortis Amev	111.80	110.20	110.50	110.30
G-Broc cva	49.90	47.50	49.90	49.70
Hagemeyer	103.50	102.30	102.70	102.90
Heineken	319.70	318.10	319.40	318.10
Hoogovens	68.60	67	68.60	66.80
Hunt Douglas	97	94.70	94.70	96
ING cva	112.90	111.20	112.20	110.70
KLM	55.70	55	55.40	55
KNP BT	46.80	45.80	46.40	46
KPN	66.80	66.20	66.50	66.20
Nedlloyd Gp	36	35.70	35.80	35.90
Nutricia	146	145	145	145.50
Oce Grinten	130.90	128.60	128.60	129.70
Pakhoed	45.40	43.50	44.40	44.50
Philips Elec	68.50	67.80	68	68.40
Polygram	100	98	98.90	98.20
Randstad Hdg	81.40	80.30	81.30	81.10
Robeco	121.40	121	121	120.90
Rodamco	47	46.60	46.80	46.80
Rolinco	129.60	129.20	129.60	129.30
Rorento	94.60	94.50	94.50	94.50
Royal Dutch	230.20	228.60	228.60	228.80
Stork	45.90	45.30	45.70	45.10
Unilever cva	221.50	219.80	220.40	221
VNU	28.60	27.60	28.30	27.60
Wolters Kl cva	178.80	176.70	178.50	177

EOE index: 519.05
Previous: 516.59

Bangkok

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Adv Info Svc	484	472	478	470
Bangkok Bk F	336	328	328	328
Krung Thai Bk	119	116	119	116
PTT Explor	292	288	290	286
Siam Cement F	1354	1306	1354	1312
Telecomasia	72	69.50	70	71.50
Thai Airways	51.50	48.50	51	49
Thai Farm Bk F	270	268	270	268
Thai Teleph	110	107	110	108
Utd Comm	360	350	352	358

SET index: 1325.86
Previous: 1321.87

Bombay

Sunday, March 3

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Assoc Cement	3605	3555	3590	3590
Grasim Ind	630	620	630	630
Hindalco Ind	1120	1090	1120	1120
Indust Lever	715	705	710	710
Indian Hotels	710	705	710	710
ITC	262	252	261	261
Larsen Toubro	254	249	253	253
Reliance Ind	216.75	210	215.25	215.25
Tata Eng Loco	426	420	426	426
Tata Iron St	198.25	193	197.75	197.75

Sensitive index: 3417.81
Previous: 3494.09

Brussels

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Arbed	3440	3380	3425	3380
Barco Ind	4100	3975	4090	4140
BBL	5770	5740	5750	5760
Bekaert	30150	29600	30075	29550
CBR	12075	12000	12050	12000
CMB	2545	2505	2525	2540
Cockerill	179	177	178	176
Cobepa	10075	9830	10075	10000
Delhaize Lion	1336	1320	1326	1322
Electrabel	6990	6970	6980	6960
Electrafina	3020	2970	2975	2980
Fortis AG	3780	3750	3760	3750
GIB	1480	1462	1480	1472
GBL	4170	4100	4120	4145
Gen Banque	11350	11275	11275	11375
Glaverbel	3505	3485	3505	3465
Kredietbank	8730	8570	8650	8650
Mosane	2140	2140	2140	2140
Petrofina	8850	8760	8790	8850
Powerfin	4110	4050	4070	4080
Recticel	337	323	323	335
Royale Belge	6410	6380	6400	6400
Soc Gen Belg	2520	2500	2505	2510
Solvay	18000	17800	17850	18100
Tessenderlo	12700	12550	12625	12550
Tractebel	12600	12500	12550	12600
UCB	50000	49750	49900	50000
Union Miniere	2255	2215	2240	2240

Stock Exchange index: 8909.24
Previous: 8890.09

Copenhagen

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Carlsberg B	321	318	321	321
Danisco	283	280	281	281
Den Danske Bk	393	390	391	391
D/S Svenborg A	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	179500
D/S 1912 A	125500	125500	125500	125000
East Asiatic Co	120	117	119	120
FLS Ind B	490	484	490	490
ISS Intl Svc B	146	143	146	144
Nvo Nordisk B	777.78	763.47	767	776
Radiometer B	417	410	410	412
Sophus Ber B	659	655	656	655
Tele Danmk B	339	336	338	338
Unidanmark A	277	275	277	275

Stock Market index: 389.85
Previous: 389.58

Frankfurt

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
AMB	880	875	880	870
AEG	164.90	164.50	164.60	165.20
Allianz Hdg	2855	2816	2820	2860
Altana	968	963	964.50	975
Asko Deutsche	775	772	780	795
Badenwerk	496	495.50	496	492
BASF	372.73	370.50	371.40	371
Bayer Hypo Bk	38.13	37.75	37.75	38.19
Bay.Vereinsbank	44.55	44.40	44.40	44.75
Bayer	452	450.50	451.70	452.50
Berliner Kraft	415	413	414.50	415
BHF Bank	41	40.80	41	41
BMW	828	822	826.50	835
CKAG Colonia	1185	1175	1175	1186
Commerzbank	339	336.50	337.50	337.80
Daimler Benz	819.50	815	817.50	822
Degussa	535	532	532	534
Deutsche Bank	75.48	74.72	75.40	74.87
Dresdner Bank	38.65	38.40	38.40	38.80
Heidelbg Zmt	975	970	970	990
Henkel	584	578	578	583
Hochtief	668	666	668	668
Hoechst	462.50	461.30	461.30	462.75
Holzmann Ph.	577	570	577	568
Karstadt	575	566	566	577.50
Kaufhof Hdg	474.50	472.50	474	475.50
Linde	890	885	886	884.50
Lufthansa ord	236.50	234	235	234.30
MAN	413	411	412.50	415.80
Mannesmann	543.50	537	540	535
Muench Rueck	3060	3035	3038	3055
Preussag	438	437	437.70	436
PWA	210	209	209.10	210.50
RWE	61.75	61.40	61.40	61.65
SAP pfd	224	220	220.50	227.80
Schering	109	107	107.25	107.45
Schmalb Lub	251	250	251.50	253.50
Siemens	841.80	837.50	839.20	846
Suedzucker	769	760	760	761
Thyssen	291.50	290.50	291	288.60
Veba	70.45	70.25	70.36	70.40
VEW	495	480	495	484
Viag	656	648	654.40	644
Volkswagen	564.50	561	563	571
Wella	720	718	718.50	720.50

DAX index: 2487.99
Previous: 2501.22

Helsinki

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Cultor 1	198	196	198	197.50
Enso-Gutzeit R	33	31.80	32.50	32
Huhtamaki IF	150	147	150	151
Kesko	58	56.90	57	57
Kone BF	435	430	435	425
Kymmene F	124.50	122	123	123.40
Merita A	11.90	11.50	11.50	11.60
Metra BF	179	178	179	179
Metsa-Serla B	144	139	144	140
Nokia Prf F	164	160	161.40	160.80
Outokumpu A	76.50	76	76.50	76.90
Rautaruukki	31.80	31.50	31.50	31.50
Repola	88.50	87.50	88	87.50
Stockmann A	240	239	239	245
Valmet A	121	120	120	121.50

HEX General index: 1836.22
Previous: 1831.76

Hong Kong

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Amoy Props	9.40	9.20	9.30	9.10
Bk East Asia	27.90	27.55	27.75	27.50
Cathay Pacific	14.40	14	14.25	14.10
Cheung Kong	54.50	53.50	53.75	53.75
China Light	36.60	36.30	36.40	36.30
Chin Estates	7.15	7	7.10	7.15
Citic Pacific	31.50	30.80	31.50	30.60
Cons Elec Pwr	14.10	13.80	13.85	14.05
Dao Heng Bk	34.10	33.60	33.90	33.50
First Pacific	11.80	11.20	11.40	11.80
Great Eagle	21.85	21.50	21.85	21.70
Guangdong Inv	5.20	5.05	5.15	5.05
Guoco Group	43.40	42.50	43.20	41.90
Hang Lung	14.90	14.65	14.85	14.65
Hang Seng Bk	78	77.25	77.75	77.25
Henderson Inv	7.30	7.20	7.25	7.20
Henderson Ld	57	56.25	57	56.50
HKR Intl	8.75	8.70	8.75	8.65
HK Aircraft	22.85	22.30	22.35	22.85
HK China Gas	15.70	15.40	15.45	15.25
HK Electric	26.55	26.25	26.30	26.20
HK Shang Htls	12.40	12.30	12.35	12.30
HK Telecomm	15.45	15.20	15.30	15.20
Hopewell Hdgs	5.75	5.60	5.65	5.65
HSBC Hdgs	126	125	125.50	124
Hutchison Wh	50	49.30	49.50	49.60
Hysan Dev	23.35	22.85	23.30	22.85
Johnson El 500	15	14.90	14.95	14.90
Miramar Hotel	16.70	16.70	16.70	16.55
Natl Mutual	7.60	7.35	7.40	7.50
New World	38.20	37.20	37.40	37.70
Oriental Press	3.58	3.55	3.58	3.55
Orient Telecom	2.60	2.55	2.58	2.55
Shangri-La	10.60	10.45	10.50	10.45
SHK Props	70.50	68.75	70	70.25
Shun Tak Hdgs	5.85	5.60	5.70	5.80
Sino Land Co.	8.30	8.20	8.25	8.20
Sth China Post	5.40	5.35	5.35	5.40
Swire Pac A	69	67.25	67.25	68.25
Tsim Sha Tsui	8.85	8.75	8.80	8.75
TV Broadcasts	29.70	29.10	29.10	29.55
Wharf Hdgs	30.70	30.50	30.70	30.40
Wheelock	15.90	15.70	15.85	15.60

Hang Seng index: 11254.10
Previous: 11194.98

Jakarta

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Astra Intl	3150	2925	2950	3050
Barito Pacific	2175	2050	2175	2050
Gudang Garm	29700	29000	29700	28900
Indah Kiat	1875	1825	1825	1850
Indocement	9300	9300	9300	9300
Indofood	12200	12000	12000	11975
Indorayon	2800	2750	2750	2800
Indosat	8700	8650	8700	8550
Kalbe Farma	7650	7650	7650	7750
Sampoerna	25500	24800	24800	24975

Composite index: 592.05
Previous: 589.11

Johannesburg

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
AngloAm-Corp	250	248	248	250.50
AngloAm Gold	413	412	412	416
AngloAm Ind	176	175	176	175
Barlow	52.50	52	52.30	51.75
C.G. Smith	27.50	27.50	27.50	27
De Beers	123.25	123	123.25	122
Driefontein	58.25	57.25	57.25	59
Freegold	37	36.50	36.50	37.30
Fst Natl Bk	33.25	33	33	33.25
Gencor	14.20	14	14.10	14.10
GFSA	130	130	130	130
Iscor	3.41	3.38	3.41	3.38
Johnnies Ind	54	54	54	53
Kloof Gold	51.50	51	51	52.25
Liberty Life	120	120	120	120
Nedcor	66	66	66	66.25
Rembrandt Gp	38	38	38	37.50
Richemond	59.25	58.75	58.95	58.25
Rust Platinum	73	72.50	73	72.25
SA Breweries	139	137	139	137
Sappi	46	46	46	46
Sasol	34.65	34.50	34.65	34.25
SBIC	167.50	167.50	167.50	170
Tiger Oats	68.50	68.50	68.50	68

All Market index: 6718.62
Previous: 6712.45

Kuala Lumpur

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Genting	23.20	22.70	23.20	22.50
Hicom Hldgs	5.55	5.45	5.50	5.50
Mal Banking	24.40	23.50	24.30	23.40
Mal Intl Ship F	7.10	7	7.05	7
Public Bank F	6.80	6.70	6.75	6.65
Resorts World	14.90	14.30	14.60	14.30
Sime Darby	6.95	6.90	6.95	6.95
Telekom Mal	22.20	22	22.10	22
Tenaga	10.30	10.20	10.30	10.20
Utd Engineers	17	16.60	17	16.60

Composite index: 1106.90
Previous: 1093.56

London

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Abbey Natl	5.86	5.60	5.62	5.80
Allied Domecq	5.15	5.10	5.14	5.10
Anglian Water	5.80	5.68	5.78	5.74
Argyll Group	3.06	2.98	3.04	2.99
Arjo Wiggins	2.08	2.05	2.08	2.06
Asda Group	1.07	1.04	1.05	1.04
Assoc Br Foods	4.14	4.07	4.11	4.06
BAA	4.99	4.91	4.98	4.92
Barclays	7.89	7.64	7.67	7.82
Bass	7.66	7.56	7.60	7.63
BAT Ind	5.77	5.70	5.75	5.74
Bank Scotland	2.80	2.75	2.75	2.79
BICC	3.17	3.08	3.12	3.07
Blue Circle	3.55	3.48	3.50	3.55
BOC Group	9.39	9.32	9.36	9.34
Boots	6.10	6	6.09	5.98
Bowater	3.74	3.69	3.70	3.70
BP	3.20	3.17	3.18	3.18
Brit Aerosp	8.96	8.83	8.84	8.94
Brit Airways	5.18	5.08	5.17	5.11
Brit Gas	2.38	2.37	2.39	2.40
Brit Petlm	5.50	5.45	5.47	5.46
Brit Steel	1.85	1.83	1.84	1.83
Brit Telecom	3.77	3.74	3.76	3.74
BTR	3.28	3.25	3.26	3.27
Burmah Cast	10.60	10.53	10.53	10.54
Cable Wireless	4.57	4.33	4.56	4.52
Cadbury Schw	5.62	5.54	5.61	5.56
Caradon	2.17	2.12	2.13	2.15
Carlton Comm	4.32	4.17	4.29	4.22
Coats Viyella	1.99	1.95	1.97	1.98
Comml Union	6.22	5.91	6.06	6.11
Courtaulds	4.40	4.33	4.38	4.36
De La Rue	7.55	7.45	7.45	7.50
Eng China Cl	3.47	3.37	3.38	3.45
Enterprise Oil	3.90	3.84	3.85	3.84
Fam Colonial	1.64	1.62	1.63	1.62
Forte	3.50	3.46	3.50	3.46
Genl Accident	6.54	6.47	6.50	6.46
GEC	3.73	3.60	3.61	3.72
GKN	8.54	8.43	8.48	8.47
Glaxo	9.20	8.98	9.16	9.02
Granada Gp	7.30	7.20	7.23	7.27
Grand Met	4.40	4.33	4.40	4.36
GRE	2.49	2.45	2.48	2.46
Guinness	4.63	4.57	4.61	4.59
GUS	6.85	6.74	6.82	6.72
Hanson	1.93	1.86	1.91	1.91
Hillsdown Hdg	1.74	1.72	1.72	1.73
HSBC Hldgs	10.69	10.42	10.67	10.65
ICI	9.23	9.08	9.22	9.10
Inchcape	2.69	2.58	2.63	2.63
Kingfisher	5.23	5.15	5.20	5.15
Ladbroke	1.89	1.80	1.80	1.85
Land Sec	6.18	6.10	6.16	6.14
Laporte	6.73	6.55	6.73	6.55
Lasmo	1.90	1.86	1.86	1.87
Legal Genl Grp	7.24	7.18	7.19	7.20
Lloyds Bank	5.33	5.22	5.30	5.20
Lloyds TSB Gp	3.42	3.27	3.34	3.31
London Elec	7.65	7.50	7.57	7.55
Lucas Ind	1.88	1.84	1.87	1.88
Marks Spencer	4.70	4.29	4.37	4.28
MEPC	4.13	4.08	4.08	4.12
Mercury Asset	8.58	8.55	8.56	8.60
Midlands Elec	4.15	4	4.05	4.01
Natl Power	4.87	4.82	4.85	4.83
NatWest	6.97	6.88	6.94	6.93
News Intl	3.04	3.00	3.04	3.02
Utd Utilities	6.05	5.95	6.03	5.95
Nthern Foods	1.97	1.93	1.93	1.95
P&O	5.39	5.27	5.32	5.26
Pearson	7.08	6.93	7.03	6.96
Pilkington	2.21	2.15	2.20	2.14
Powergen	5.45	5.40	5.42	5.41
Prudential	4.49	4.46	4.48	4.45
Rank Org	4.95	4.87	4.90	4.92
Reckitt Colm	6.62	6.53	6.56	6.56
Redland	4.38	4.23	4.25	4.35
Reed Intl	10.57	10.38	10.55	10.42
Rentokil	3.88	3.39	3.56	3.57
Reuters Hdgs	7.13	7.07	7.10	7.10
RMC Group	10.43	10.35	10.39	10.39
Rolls Royce	2.11	2.08	2.10	2.07
Royal Bk Scot	5.60	5.55	5.55	5.57
RTZ reg	9.33	9.11	9.15	9.15
Royal Insur	3.84	3.70	3.74	3.82
Sainsbury	5.57	3.75	5.57	3.77
Schroders	12.75	12.66	12.67	12.74
Scot Newcastle	6.64	6	6.58	6.59
Scot Power	3.68	3.65	3.67	3.67
Sears	0.96	0.95	0.96	0.95
Severn Trent	6.40	6.32	6.32	6.35
Shell Trsp reg	8.58	8.50	8.53	8.57
Siebe	8.20	8.10	8.15	8.11
Smith Nephew	1.90	1.87	1.87	1.89
Smith (WH)	4.24	4.20	4.20	4.21
SmithKline cIA	7.04	6.95	6.96	7.01
Smiths Ind	6.93	6.85	6.87	6.86
Sthern Elec	8.60	8.57	8.51	8.51
Stand Charter	6.43	6.32	6.40	6.41
Sun Alliance	3.92	3.87	3.88	3.88
Tate & Lyle	4.85	4.78	4.84	4.78
Tesco	2.79	2.72	2.78	2.71
Thames Water	5.43	5.35	5.36	5.39
Thorn EMI	16.30	16.19	16.21	16.26
3i Group	4.26	4.23	4.25	4.24
TI Group	4.91	4.85	4.88	4.88
Tomkins	2.70	2.66	2.68	2.67
Unilever	12.15	12.07	12.12	12.10
Utd Biscuits	2.46	2.33	2.33	2.33
Utd News	6.45	6.39	6.42	6.47
Vendome uts	5.62	5.50	5.58	5.51
Vodafone	2.49	2.34	2.41	2.35
Whitbread	7.20	7.10	7.11	7.19
Williams Hdgs	3.45	3.35	3.36	3.42
Wolseley	4.71	4.65	4.70	4.71
Zeneca	12.93	12.67	12.88	12.68

FT-SE 100 index: 3768.60
Previous: 3752.70

Madrid

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Acerinox	12200	11700	12000	12360
ACESA	1260	1195	1215	1300
Argentaria	5330	5100	5240	5540
BBV	4750	4610	4660	4875
Banesto	870	818	837	884
Bankinter	12700	12300	12480	13300
Bco Centro Hisp	2740	2650	2685	2790
Bco Exterior	3150	3150	3150	3200
Bco Popular	21790	20500	21600	22500
Bco Santander	5780	5500	5610	6020
CEPSA	3630	3515	3600	3700
Corp Mapfre	6580	6300	6550	6850
Dragados	1655	1575	1605	1730
Endesa	6770	6520	6520	7040
FECSA	830	760	783	849
Fomento Const	10500	10000	10200	11100
Gas Natural	20600	20000	20390	21140
Hidrol Cantab	4115	3850	3995	4205
Iberdrola	1165	1105	1160	1240
Pryca	2545	2470	2495	2590
Repsol	4335	4120	4330	4495
Sevillana Elec	915	851	891	949
Tabacalera	5410	5000	5260	5450
Telefonica	1955	1910	1935	2020
Union Fenosa	672	650	665	700
Valenc Cement	1365	1330	1350	1365

Stock Exchange index: 329.03
Previous: 345.87

Manila

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Ayala A	23.75	23	23	23.75
Ayala Land	37	36	36	37
Manila Elec A	161	160	160	161
Metro Bank	610	595	605	600
Petron	13.25	12.50	12.50	13.25
Phil Long Dist	1600	1575	1590	1600
San Miguel A	56.50	56	56.50	56
San Miguel B	97.50	96	96	97.50
SM Prime Hdg	8.20	8	8.10	8.20

PSE index: 2965.83
Previous: 2948.18

Mexico

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Alfa A	95.00	94.00	95.00	95.00
Cemex B	29.00	28.50	28.50	28.80
Cifra C	8.88	8.78	8.78	8.88
Empresas ICA	90.50	89.50	90.10	89.60
Emp Moderna	32.40	32.20	32.40	32.60
Femsa	19.44	19.22	19.42	19.40
Gpo Carso A1	48.70	48.00	48.00	48.70
Televisa CPO	97.30	96.20	97.10	97.00
TelMex L	12.04	11.92	11.98	11.92
Tribasa CPO	27.35	27.00	27.30	27.50

Bolsa index: 2879.73
Previous: 2892.40

Milan

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Alleanza Assic	14795	14210	14795	14390
Bca Comm Ital	3520	3425	3500	3460
Bca Naz Agricol	1040	1003	1040	1040
Bca Naz Lavoro	13150	12900	13150	12995
Bca di Roma	1555	1505	1555	1525
Bco Ambrosiano	4490	4370	4430	4475
Benetton	18690	18200	18680	18550
Credito Italiano	1869	1825	1857	1840
Fiat	5005	4955	4970	4950
Fondiaria	7525	7380	7505	7540
Generali Assic	38500	37800	38450	38100
IFIL	5145	5055	5140	5090
Italcementi	11250	10955	10990	11200
Italgas	4965	4820	4965	4870
Mediobanca	10670	10455	10660	10520
Montedison	995	964	983	968
Olivetti	904	871	890	903
Pirelli	2175	2135	2165	2175
RAS	16950	16500	16890	16600
Rinascente	10800	10600	10785	10800
S Paolo Torino	9740	9300	9740	9600
SME	1630	1600	1610	1630
Standa	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	20050
Stet	4905	4810	4895	4805
Telecom Italia	2685	2615	2655	2625
Toro Assic	21150	20600	21150	20900

MIB Telematico index: 9822.00
Previous: 9746.00

Montreal

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Alco I	18½	18¼	18⅜	18½
Bank Montreal	32⅛	32⅛	32⅜	32¼
Bce Mob Com	45	44½	45	44⅞
Cdn Tire A	15½	14⅞	15½	14⅞
Cdn Util A	26¼	26¼	26¼	26⅛
Cascades	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
CT Finl Svc	27	27	27	26⅛
Extendicare	36¼	36⅛	36½	36⅛
Gaz Metro	15⅛	15	15	15
Gt-West Lifeco	29⅛	29½	29½	29⅛
Hees Intl Bcp	15½	15⅜	15½	15⅜
Hudsons Bay	17⅝	17⅜	17½	17½
Imasco	26⅛	26	26⅛	26
Investors Grp	18⅛	18	18⅛	18⅛
Loblaw Cos	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	22
Molson A	23½	23⅛	23½	23⅛
Natl Bk Canada	11½	11¼	11½	11¼
Oshawa A	23	23	23	23
Pancdn Petlm	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	50
Power Corp	19⅜	19⅛	19⅛	19⅜
Power Finl	33⅛	32½	33⅛	33⅛
Quebecor B	23	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛
Rogers Comm B	14	13½	14	13⅛
Royal Bk Cda	32½	32	32⅛	32
Sears Canada	6	5⅞	6	5⅞
Shell Cda A	44⅛	43⅞	44⅛	43⅞
Southam	15⅛	15½	15⅛	15⅛
Stelco A	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
Trilon Finl A	4.80	4⅞	4.80	4⅞

Industrials index: 2539.35
Previous: 2521.23

Oslo

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Aker A	122	118	119	117
Bergesen Dy B	117	116	116	117
Christiania Bk	17.30	17	17	16.90
Den Norske Bk	21.90	21.50	21.50	21.10
Dt Norsk Luft	301	300	300	298
Dyno Indust	136	136	136	137
Elkem	83	81.50	83	79.50
Hafslund A	179	177	178	177
Kvaerner	221	214	221	212.50
Leif Hoegh	94	93	93	94
Norsk Hydro	278.50	276.50	278	279.50
Norske Skog A	195	193	194	195.50
Orkla	298	296	297	297.50
Rieber B	138	138	138	138
Saga Petlm B	73.50	72.50	72.50	74
Schibsted	96	95	96	95
UniStorebr A	35	34.80	35	34.80

OBX index: 434.41
Previous: 432.32

Paris

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Accor	727	719	720	718
AGF	144	141.10	142	143.50
Air Liquide	896	886	890	895
Alcatel Alsth	469.50	459.50	464	458.70
Axa	326.50	322.70	323	326.50
Bancaire	542	534	537	537
BNP	201	197	198.70	200.70
Bouygues	503	496	502	495.90
Canal Plus	915	906	913	906
Carrefour	3513	3460	3461	3460
CCF	244.40	241.20	242.60	242.90
CarnaudMB	222.50	215	222.50	223.50
Credit Local cl	411.50	406	410.30	409.80
Credit Lyon PC	240	236.50	236.50	239
Danone	808	798	800	804
Elf-Aquitaine	358.30	355.50	356.50	356.90
Eridania BS	872	861	869	864
Euro Disney	14.50	14.15	14.50	14.30
Eurotunnel uts	6.30	6.15	6.25	6.30
Gen. Eaux	518	514	515	515
Havas	389	385.30	387.10	387.30
Lafarge Cop	355.80	352	354.90	352
Legrand	907	889	894	909
L'Oreal	1450	1438	1447	1449
LVMH	1156	1134	1144	1150
Lyon. Eaux	477.40	473.10	474.70	473
Michelin B	231.40	229	229.50	229.50
Navig Mixte	Susp.	Susp.	Susp.	779
Paribas A	293.50	285.30	286.50	286.40
Pechiney Intl	109	107.50	107.50	108
Pernod Ricard	324.50	320.20	324.50	324
Peugeot Cit	783	771	780	775
Pinault-Print	1193	1177	1187	1186
Promodes	1399	1337	1357	1374
Renault	151	148.70	149.10	148.30
Rh-Poulenc A	125.70	124.60	125.20	125.60
Roussel-Uclaf	1060	1040	1050	1050
Sanofi	353.40	348.20	353	352.20
Schneider	231	226.70	228.40	230
Ste Generale	593	586	587	590
St Gobain	660	650	657	656
St Louis	1579	1566	1576	1575
Suez	205	200.50	203	202.40
Thomson CSF	131.50	126.20	127.50	126.70
Total B	336.50	334.20	335.90	336.40
UAP	121	119	120	120.50
Valeo	274	267	268.80	270

CAC-40 index: 2021.36
Previous: 2017.19

São Paulo

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Bco Brasil Pfd	14.030	13.90	13.90	13.90
Banespa Pfd	5.10	4.920	5.10	4.910
Bradesco Pfd	11.20	10.90	11.190	11.00
Brahma Pfd	464.00	458.00	461.50	457.00
Cemig Pfd	26.50	26.00	26.40	26.10
CESP Pfd	35.00	34.10	35.00	35.10
Eletrobras B	289.00	285.00	289.00	285.00
Itaubanco Pfd	374.00	370.00	370.00	374.00
Light	306.00	301.00	306.00	301.00
Paranapan Pfd	12.20	12.00	12.20	12.010
Petrobras Pfd	114.50	111.00	114.50	111.50
Sid Nacional	28.50	27.50	28.50	27.50
Souza Cruz	7.16000	7.15000	7.15000	7.15000
Telebras Pfd	53.60	52.70	53.30	52.70
Telesp Pfd	172.00	170.00	171.50	170.50
Usiminas Pfd	1.120	1.10	1.110	1.10
CVRD Pfd	161.00	156.50	161.00	156.50

Bovespa index: 51526.60
Previous: 50833.50

Seoul

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Daewoo Heavy	8000	7780	7700	7930
Hyundai Eng	37700	37200	37200	37300
Hyundai Motor	36000	35000	35600	34500
Korea El Pwr	28900	28400	28600	28500
Korea Mob Tel	620000	611000	614000	635000
LG Electronics	21100	20500	20500	20500
Pohang Iron St	53000	52100	52300	52000
Samsung Elec	131500	128000	130000	129000
Samsung Hvy	16400	15800	15800	16100
Yukong	24200	23300	23300	24300

Composite index: 855.10
Previous: 852.83

Singapore

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Cerebos Pac	12.30	12.10	12.30	12.20
City Devlts	11.60	11.40	11.50	11.50
Cycle Carriage	16	16	16	16
Dairy Farm Intl *	1.01	0.99	0.99	1.03
DBS	10.60	10.50	10.60	10.50
DBS Land	5.60	5.40	5.45	5.50
Fraser & Neave	18.80	18.50	18.80	18.60
HK Land *	2.26	2.20	2.25	2.20
Hong Leong Fin	4.04	4.02	4.02	4.04
Jard Matheson *	8.20	7.95	8.15	7.90
Jard Strategic *	3.40	3.38	3.38	3.38
Keppel	13.90	13.50	13.60	13.80
Natsteel	2.92	2.88	2.89	2.92
Neptune Orient	1.66	1.66	1.64	1.63
OCBC foreign	19.80	19.60	19.80	19.50
O'Sea Union Bk	7.30	7.25	7.30	7.25
Sembawang	7.70	7.50	7.50	7.65
Sing Airlines F	14.40	14.10	14.30	14.10
Sing Petlm	1.80	1.78	1.80	1.80
Sing Press F	28	27.80	28	27.80
ST Auto F	3.14	3.14	3.14	3.14
ST Ship	2.70	2.65	2.67	2.70
Sing Telecomm	3.56	3.52	3.56	3.54
Straits Steam	4.82	4.78	4.78	4.78
Utd Industrial	1.60	1.57	1.60	1.57
Utd O'Sea Bk F	15.70	15.10	15.70	15.10
Wing Tai Hdgs	3.50	3.42	3.50	3.44

*: In U.S. dollars.
Straits Times index: 2422.28
Previous: 2421.43

Stockholm

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
AGA BF	99	98	98	98.50
Asea AF	694	689	689	686
AssiDoman F	152	148	152	149.50
Astra AF	316	311.50	312	312
Atlas Copco AF	121	118	119	119
Avesta F	67.50	65	66.50	65.50
Electrolux BF	329	325	328.50	327
Ericsson BF	151.50	149	151.50	150
Gambro BF	153.50	153.50	153.50	153.50
Hennes BF	460	447	460	452
Incentive AF	349	342	347	349
Investor BF	261	257	260	257
Kinnevik BF	234	232	233	232
MoDo BF	340	332.50	336	332
Sandvik BF	140.50	137	140	137
SCA BF	116.50	114	116	114
S-E Banken AF	49.70	49.20	49.40	49.50
Skandia Fors F	162	159	161.50	159.50
Skanska BF	206	203	203.50	204.50
SKF BF	149	147.50	149	148
SSAB BF	78	77	78	77
Stora AF	87.50	85	86.50	85.50
Sv Handles AF	132	130.50	131.50	131.50
Sydkraft AF	150	141	150	150
Trelleborg BF	85	83	84.50	83
Volvo BF	153.50	146	153	145

SX 16 index: 2068.31
Previous: 2029.34

Sydney

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Amcor	9.65	9.42	9.42	9.43
ANZ Bkng	6.85	6.54	6.54	6.61
BHP	19.50	19.21	19.23	19.18
Boral	3.75	3.65	3.66	3.63
Brambles Ind.	16.40	16.18	16.28	16.12
Burns Philp	3.08	2.97	3	2.93
CBA	11.21	10.82	10.85	10.95
CC Amatil	12.95	12.83	12.92	12.65
Coles Myer	4.51	4.36	4.39	4.37
Comalco	7.29	7.21	7.24	7.15
CRA Ltd	20.12	20	20	19.80
CSR	4.71	4.64	4.65	4.62
Fosters Brew	2.35	2.32	2.33	2.33
GIO Australia	3.20	3.10	3.10	3.13
Goodman Fld	1.42	1.39	1.39	1.40
ICI Australia	11.41	11.33	11.40	11.30
John Fairfax	3.03	2.91	2.94	2.88
Lend Lease	20.45	20.16	20.17	20.29
Mayne Nickless	7.10	6.93	6.98	6.99
MIM Hdgs	1.77	1.70	1.72	1.69
Nat Aust Bank	12.87	12.56	12.58	12.58
News Corp	7.60	7.49	7.53	7.48
Norm Ltd	4.04	3.95	4.03	3.90
Pacific Dunlop	3.15	3.12	3.14	3.11
Pioneer Intl	4.03	3.96	3.96	3.92
Placer Pacific	2.82	2.75	2.79	2.74
Santos	4.26	4.18	4.22	4.16
Southcorp	3.35	3.30	3.31	3.28
Wesfarmers	8.35	8.25	8.30	8.25
Wstrn Mining	8.76	8.67	8.70	8.60
Westfield Trt	2.30	2.26	2.26	2.28
Westpac Bkng	6.39	6.13	6.14	6.25
Woodside Pet	7.38	7.29	7.38	7.27
Woolworths	3.45	3.40	3.40	3.40

All Ordinaries index: 2323.40
Previous: 2313.00

Taipei

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Asia Cement	43.30	42.90	43.20	43.50
Cathay Life Ins	119.50	118.50	118.50	120.50
Chang Hwa Bk	99	97.50	99	99
China Steel	20.20	20	20	20.40
China Trust	41.40	41	41	41.40
Evergreen	44.60	44	44.60	44.50
Far East Text	23.50	23.20	23.30	23.60
First Bank	102	100.50	102	101
Formosa CF	23.70	23.50	23.60	23.50
Hua Nan Bk	84	83	83.50	84
Hualon Teijran	16.50	16.30	16.50	16.60
ICBC	72	71	71.50	72
President Ent	32.30	31.80	32.30	32.30
Taiwan Cemt	38.20	37.80	38	38.30
Tatung	49.40	49.20	49.40	49.50

Stock Market index: 4853.23
Previous: 4877.38

Tokyo

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Ajinomoto	1150	1130	1130	1130
All Nippon Air	1090	1070	1080	1070
Asahi Bank	1250	1230	1230	1240
Asahi Chem	749	739	739	750
Asahi Glass	1220	1190	1190	1220
Bank of Tokyo	1680	1650	1660	1700
Bk Yokohama	784	770	771	785
Bridgestone	1710	1690	1690	1670
Canon	1940	1920	1940	1930
Chiba Bank	849	810	817	829
Chubu Elec	2470	2440	2460	2450
Chugoku Elec	2430	2400	2400	2410
Daiei	1240	1220	1240	1230
Daiichi Kang	1970	1940	1960	1980
Daiwa Bank	770	744	744	743
Daiwa House	1600	1580	1580	1600
Daiwa Sec	1490	1460	1470	1490
Fanuc	4510	4380	4430	4470
Fuji Bank	2130	2100	2100	2120
Fuji Photo	3000	2970	2980	2990
Fujitsu	1090	1060	1070	1090
Hitachi	1080	1050	1070	1070
Honda Motor	2230	2210	2220	2190
IBJ	2670	2650	2660	2680
IHI	455	443	449	455
Itochu	717	708	714	707
Ito-Yokado	5930	5880	5920	5900
JAL	752	743	743	749
Jusco	2650	2590	2600	2650
Kajima	1060	1030	1030	1060
Kansai Elec	2430	2410	2420	2420
Kao	1300	1290	1290	1300
Kawa Steel	346	340	340	348
KDD	8860	8760	8760	8760
Kinki Nipp Ry	799	793	796	799
Kirin Brewery	1220	1210	1210	1220
Kobe Steel	301	295	296	299
Komatsu	907	896	900	905
Kubota	693	686	689	686
Kyocera	7140	7000	7010	7350
Kyushu Elec	2420	2400	2400	2400
LTCB	810	806	810	809
Marubeni	568	552	554	561
Marui	2040	2000	2010	2010
Matsu Elec Ind	1690	1650	1650	1690
Matsu Elec Wk	1140	1130	1140	1130
Mitsubishi	1290	1270	1270	1280
Mitsubishi Bk	2270	2220	2220	2260
Mitsubishi Ch	546	539	542	541
Mitsubishi El	785	775	778	780
Mitsubishi Est	1300	1290	1290	1290
Mitsubishi Hvy	854	848	852	852
Mitsubishi Mat	890	871	875	891
Mitsubishi Tr	1670	1650	1650	1660
Mitsui	909	900	900	902
Mitsui Fudosn	1230	1220	1220	1220
Mitsui Trust	1130	1100	1100	1150
Murata Mfg	3610	3540	3540	3560
NEC	1260	1230	1240	1250
New Oji Paper	957	951	951	952
Nikko Sec	1240	1220	1220	1230
Nintendo	7250	7160	7160	7250
Nipp Credit Bk	407	405	406	406
Nipp Express	970	961	969	965
Nippon Oil	642	637	637	637
Nippon Paper	748	735	739	757
Nippon Steel	338	334	335	337
Nippon Yusen	596	588	593	596
Nippondenso	2100	2080	2090	2080
Nissan Motor	812	806	807	813
NKK	294	289	290	295
Nomura Sec	2160	2140	2150	2160
NTT	7820a	7760a	7760a	7760a
Obayashi	852	841	841	850
Odakyu El Ry	739	722	723	735
Ono Pharm	3900	3870	3870	3920
Osaka Gas	379	371	371	379
Ricoh	1140	1120	1130	1130
Sakura Bk	1160	1140	1150	1160
Sankyo	2480	2450	2470	2460
Sanwa Bank	2000	1980	1990	1970
Sanyo Elec	634	623	626	630
Secom	6710	6570	6610	6680
Seibu Rwy	4780	4730	4780	4740
Sekisui House	1310	1290	1300	1310
Seven-Eleven	6840	6630	6770	6770
Sharp	1660	1640	1650	1640
Shimizu	1090	1070	1080	1090
Shin-etsu Ch	2130	2110	2120	2120
Shizuoka Bk	1300	1270	1300	1300
Sony	6150	6050	6080	6120
Sumitomo	1050	1030	1030	1050
Sumitomo Bk	2010	1990	2000	2010
Sumit Chem	543	539	541	541
Sumitomo Elec	1380	1360	1360	1380
Sumit Metal	297	293	295	297
Sumit Trust	1400	1350	1360	1400
Taisei	708	689	693	701
Taisho Pharm	2070	2030	2050	2070
Takeda Chem	1590	1560	1570	1580
TDK	5300	5250	5250	5270
Tohoku El Pwr	2470	2450	2460	2450
Tokai Bank	1400	1370	1370	1390
Tokio Marine	1280	1260	1270	1280
Tokyo El Pwr	2750	2720	2720	2740
Tokyo Gas	370	366	366	368
Tokyu	747	740	740	754
Tonen	1560	1530	1530	1550
Toppan Print	1410	1390	1400	1390
Toray Ind	678	670	673	684
Toshiba	813	803	804	813
Toyo Seikan	3340	3250	3250	3340
Toyo Trust	954	949	949	951
Toyota Motor	2260	2240	2240	2260
Yamaichi Sec	779	767	767	780
Yamanouchi	2370	2350	2350	2360
Yasuda Fire	765	760	762	756
Yasuda Trust	609	591	591	606

a: x 100
Nikkei 225 index: 20063.88
Previous: 20168.63

Toronto

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Abitibi Price	19½	19⅛	19⅜	19⅛
Air Canada	4.90	4.85	4.90	4.85
Alberta Energy	24⅛	24⅛	24⅜	24⅛
Alcan Alum	44⅛	42½	44⅛	42¾
Avenor A	19⅜	19⅛	19⅜	19⅛
Bk Nova Scotia	31½	31	31⅛	31½
Barrick Gold	40⅜	39⅜	39⅜	41½
BCE	48⅛	47⅞	48⅛	48
BC Telecomm	25⅜	25½	25⅜	25⅛
Bombardier B	21	20½	20⅝	20¾
Brascan A	23⅜	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛
Cameco	75⅛	74⅛	75	74⅛
CIBC	41⅛	41⅛	41¼	41⅛
Cdn Airlines	2⅛	2.40	2.70	2.60
Cdn Nat Res	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛
Cdn Occid Pet	44½	44⅛	44⅜	44½
Cdn Pacific	27½	27⅛	27½	27⅛
Cominco	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛
Consumers Gas	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
Dofasco	20⅛	20½	20⅛	20⅛
Doman Ind B	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
Du Pont Cda A	28	27⅛	27½	27½
Echo Bay Min	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
Empire Co. A	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
Falconbridge	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛
Fletcher Chall A	18⅛	17⅛	18⅛	18⅛
Franco Nevada	84⅛	83⅛	84⅛	84
Guardian Cap A	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
Hemlo Gold	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	17⅛
Horsham	20	19⅛	20	20⅛
Imperial Oil	50⅛	49⅛	50⅛	50⅛
Inco	45⅛	44⅛	45	44⅛
IPL Energy	33⅛	32⅛	33	33⅛
Laidlaw A	13⅛	13½	13⅛	13⅛
Laidlaw B	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
Loewen Group	40⅛	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛
Ldn Insur Gp	27⅛	27⅛	27½	27⅛
Macmill Bldl	17⅛	17½	17⅛	17½
Magna Intl A	55⅛	55	55⅛	55
Maple Leaf Fds	7⅛	7	7⅛	7
Moore	27	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛
Newbridge Net	70	69	69⅛	70⅛
Noranda Inc	27	26⅛	27	26⅛
Noranda Forest	8⅛	8⅛	8½	8⅛
Norcen Energy	20⅛	20	20⅛	20⅛
Nthern Telecom	64⅛	64⅛	65⅛	65⅛
Nova	12⅛	12	12⅛	12⅛
Onex	15⅛	15	15⅛	15
Placer Dome	37⅛	36⅛	37⅛	38⅛
Potash Sask	106	104	105⅛	103½
Provigo	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
Quebecor Print	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛
Renaissance	35⅛	34⅛	35⅛	34⅛
Rio Algom	25⅛	25	25⅛	25⅛
Seagram Co	48⅛	47	48⅛	46⅛
Stone Consold	16⅛	16⅛	16½	16⅛
Talisman Eny	30⅛	29⅛	30⅛	30⅛
Teleglobe	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
Telus	17	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
Thomson	21	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
TorDom Bank	24⅛	24	24⅛	24⅛
Transalta	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14½
TransCda Pipe	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19½
Utd Dominion	33⅛	32⅛	33⅛	33
Westburn	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
Westcoast Eny	22	21⅛	22	21⅛
Weston	47½	47	47⅛	47⅛

TSE Industrials index: 4979.86
Previous: 4956.55

Vienna

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Aust Airlines	1905	1905	1905	1907
Brau-Un Goess	594	590	593	594
Bund Vers Pfd	450	450	450	445
Creditanst PC	1431	1431	1490	1490
EA-Generali	3580	3570	3570	3580
EVN	1400	1391	1399	1396
Interunfall	1590	1580	1580	1600
Lenzing	876	874	875	875
Leykam	376	375	375	376
Mayr-Melnhof	513	510	513	513
OEMV	985	980	982	982
Oest Brau-Bet	530	528	530	526
Oest Elektriz	685	683	684	686
VA Tech	1314	1307	1310	1316
Wienerberger	2335	2330	2330	2340

ATX index: 1069.96
Previous: 1074.82

Wellington

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Air N Zeald B	3.60	3.58	3.59	3.58
Brierly Invt	1.30	1.29	1.30	1.30
Carter Holt ord	3.21	3.20	3.20	3.20
Ferrz	4.30	4.25	4.30	4.40
Fisher Paykel	4.47	4.45	4.45	4.45
Fletcher Chall	3.42	3.39	3.40	3.39
Fletcher For	2.10	2.09	2.10	2.09
Goodman Fder	1.60	1.57	1.57	1.56
Indep News	5.10	5.08	5.10	5.08
Lion Nathan	3.32	3.28	3.32	3.28
Nat Gas note	2.10	2.07	2.10	2.05
NZ Refining	24.00	24.00	24.00	23.50
Telecom NZ	6.65	6.60	6.65	6.59
Trust Bk NZ	2.03	2.00	2.02	2.03
Wilson Horton	9.40	9.30	9.30	9.40

NZSE-40 index: 2151.42
Previous: 2142.40

Zurich

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Adia B	228	228	228	229
Alusuisse R	975	968	968	972
Ares-Serono B	920	897	920	965
Baer Hdg B	1225	1230	1235	1230
Baloise Hdg R	2400	2380	2400	2355
BBC B	1457	1436	1437	1452
Bk Vision	1549	1520	1546	1535
Bobst B	1880	1860	1870	1850
Ciba Geigy R	1093	1084	1090	1085
CS Holdings R	115.50	114.75	115	114.25
Elektrowatt B	440	437	437	436
Fischer B	1520	1490	1495	1500
HHI PC	960	947	960	942
Holderbank B	862	855	858	860
Merkur Hdg R	267	265	265	265
Nestle R	1327	1316	1327	1316
Oerlikon R	115	113	115	114
Pargesa Hld B	1470	1460	1470	1465
PharmVisn B	6240	6220	6220	6220
Pirelli B	142	140	141	140.50
Roche Hdg PC	9410	9350	9350	9385
Sandoz R	1146	1140	1145	1137
SBC B	449	445	445	445
Schindler B	1270	1245	1265	1293
SGS B	2350	2305	2305	2300
SMH B	756	745	745	754
Sulzer R	800	791	794	791
Swiss Reins R	1280	1272	1275	1266
Swissair R	1170	1155	1155	1167
UBS B	1292	1278	1290	1278
Winterthur B	792	782	784	780
Zurich Assur R	341	338	339	337

SPI index: 2200.82
Previous: 2193.81

Indosuez Posts Profit As Provisions Head Lower

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — Banque Indosuez SA said Monday that a decline in property-loan provisions had helped it post a net profit of 107 million French francs ($21.1 million) for 1995, reversing a loss of 1.09 billion francs the previous year.

The decline in provisions — to 87 million francs from 1.79 billion francs — was made possible by Indosuez's transferring of the bulk of its French real-estate loan exposure to its parent company, Compagnie Financière de Suez.

Indosuez's gross banking income fell 24 percent, to 2.13 billion francs. The company said that was due to sluggish trading in major markets and the lower value of the French franc.

Indosuez's pretax operating profit was 785 million francs, reversing a loss of 83 million francs in 1994.

"French wholesale banks like Indosuez and Banque Paribas have lost it," said James Hyde, an analyst at the brokerage concern Williams de Broe in London. "They've lost the game. They've got to find their own way back."

Asked how the banks might do that, Mr. Hyde said, "By focusing on what they still do well, by being honest about the extent of their problems and by coming to investors with a plan to get more capital from their parent companies by selling off poorly yielding industrial assets."

Indosuez posted a net loss of 46 million francs for the first half of 1995, chiefly from its exposure to France's depressed property market. The bank's losses then prompted shareholders to rebel against management, which led to the resignation of its chairman, Gérard Worms. He was replaced by Gérard Mestrallet, chief of Suez's heavy-industry arm, in July.

In January, Mr. Mestrallet outlined a plan to restructure Indosuez and return it to profitability. The plan included a cash injection of 2 billion francs and an effort to focus on financial markets in Europe, the Middle East and Asia.

In February, Indosuez said it would sell its 75 percent stake in Gartmore PLC, the British fund-management concern, for £340 million ($519 million). The bank said it would use the revenue to bolster its own asset-management activities.

(Bloomberg, Knight-Ridder)

Carmakers Face a Rough Road in '96

Reuters

GENEVA — Stagnant sales in home markets and aggressive competition from Asian carmakers are pressuring European auto manufacturers to slash prices to stay competitive, an industry research group said Monday.

The group, the Economist Intelligence Unit, said car buyers in Europe were still reeling from the recession of the early 1990s and had yet to regain the confidence needed to commit money on expensive items such as cars.

European carmakers' sales plunged by more than 2 million units in 1993, their worst setback for more than 50 years, spreading red ink across the balance sheets of manufacturers.

Meanwhile, South Korean companies such as *Hyundai Motor Co.*, Daewoo Corp., Kia Motors Corp. and Samsung Co. sold 183,000 cars in Europe last year, raising their market share to 1.4 percent from 0.9 percent share in 1994, according to the European Car Manufacturers Association in Brussels.

As industry leaders gathered Monday in Geneva for the city's annual motor show, the prospects for European makers looked less than glittering.

"The overall picture of stagnation, coupled with very competitive market conditions, is the dominant view across the industry," the Economist Intelligence Unit's report said. "Given the increasing uncertainties surrounding the extent and timing of any revival in the European car market, we have scaled back many estimates of 1995 and 1996 profits."

The group cautioned, however, that its aggregate profit forecast *had been skewed* by anticipated losses at Daimler-Benz AG, whose results can be heavily affected by its nonautomotive businesses.

"For many companies, we now believe that earnings growth between 1995 and 1996 will be significantly lower than our original forecasts suggested," said Ian Robertson, an official of the research group. "Further scaling back of expectations cannot be ruled out as first-quarter 1996 reports become available."

Analysts said any convincing revival in car sales would depend on the confidence of potential buyers. But last week the European Union slashed its forecast for economic growth this year to less than 2 percent from 2.6 percent.

"Unless you get 2 percent growth or more in economies, you are not likely to get much of a growth in car sales," said John Lawson, an automotive analyst at Salomon Brothers Inc. Ominously, he said, carmakers were having to look again at their cost structures after firing tens of thousands of people in the early 1990s.

"All manufacturers have to look again to their internal operations to do better, to cut costs again." Mr. Lawson said.

Europe's drive toward a single currency within the economic framework of the Maastricht Treaty was also seen as a mitigating force against the revival of consumer confidence.

"Because of Maastricht, countries are raising taxes to get a better balance in their fiscal stance," Mr. Lawson said. "Rising taxes and tight fiscal policy in a time of high unemployment is exactly the wrong kind of environment for current conditions" in the car market.

The overall pessimism did mask some bright spots, Mr. Lawson added. "Mercedes' car operation is looking very strong at the moment, and VW has got a bit of a tail wind behind it in terms of market share." he said.

Peugeot Pins Its Sales Hopes on New Models

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — PSA Peugeot Citroën SA's two car divisions aim to recapture market share this year with the help of new models, according to company officials quoted Monday in Le Figaro.

"We expect to recapture all of the ground lost in Europe and return to a market share of 7.7 percent, similar to 1994, thanks to the support of the 406, which will more than compensate for the natural retreat of the 205 and 405," Frédéric Saint-Geours, managing director of Peugeot Automobiles, was quoted as saying.

The company's market share in Europe fell to 7.2 percent in 1995. Mr. Saint-Geours attributed the decline to the aging of the Peugeot 205, launched in 1983, and of the Peugeot 405, which was replaced in October by the 406.

He said the division aimed to raise its market share in France by one to 1.5 percentage points this year after losing one point last year.

"We should therefore be around 19 percent in 1996," he said.

Over the next two years, Mr. Saint-Geours said, the Peugeot division's range should be enhanced by the replacement for the 106, variations on the 406 — a station wagon and a two-seater — and diesel versions of several models.

Renault SA sales were less strong at the end of 1995 than at the beginning of the year, Chairman Louis Schweitzer said in an interview published Monday in La Tribune Desfosses. He said Renault expected a small recovery in the European car market in 1996 but said that this was based mainly on intuition.

(Reuters, AFX)

■ France to Aid Textile Producers

France will give textile producers at least 2 billion francs ($394.4 million) a year in aid to help fend off competition from Asia and Italy, Le Monde said, according to a dispatch from The Associated Press.

Pharmacia & Upjohn Sets Plant Closings

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

STOCKHOLM — Pharmacia & Upjohn Inc. said Monday it would close 40 percent of its drug manufacturing plants to save an estimated $300 million a year by 2000.

Pharmacia & Upjohn did not say how many jobs would be lost or which of its 56 plants would be closed. It said the moves would include terminating about 20 percent of its development projects as part of its restructuring.

In spite of these reductions, however, the company said it would invest more than $3 billion in research and development in the next three years.

The cost reductions come on top of an expected $500 million a year in savings the company last year said would result from the merger of Pharmacia AB of Sweden and Upjohn Co., based in Kalamazoo, Michigan.

At that time, the company said it would cut 4,100 jobs from a combined work force of about 35,000.

After the closings, the London-based company will be able to compete better in the worldwide market for prescription drugs, analysts said, as others in the industry contend with rising costs and narrowing margins.

The drugmaker also said it planned to sell its Stockholm-based plasma business. The unit has about 200 employees and sales of about $65 million a year.

In Stockholm, the company's shares rose 8 kronor ($1.19), to 296.

Phillip Carra, a company spokesman, said that when Pharmacia & Upjohn was formed, the companies expected to save about $100 million a year from closing plants and combining drug production as part of the $500 million in savings.

Pharmacia & Upjohn said it expected that 1997 would be the first time that full-year earnings would reflect the savings.

To help develop its operations, the company said it expected to submit 27 new products or product-line extensions for regulatory approval in the next two years.

(Bloomberg, AFX)

Data Sciences Sold To IBM's U.K. Unit

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

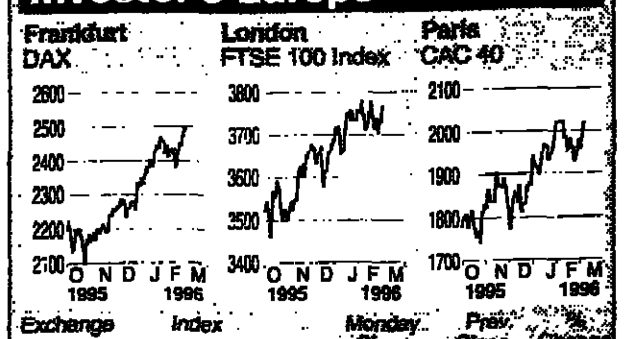
LONDON — International Business Machines Corp. said Monday it would buy Data Sciences Ltd. for £95 million ($145 million) and that a planned listing of shares in the British company would be canceled.

Data Sciences is a computer software and services company based in Farnborough, England. It has a staff of 1,700 in the Britain, the Netherlands and Germany and had revenue of £105.7 million in the year ended in September.

"We needed to have a strategic acquisition to help us grow," said Barrie Morgans, general manager of IBM U.K. Ltd.

(Reuters, AFX)

Investor's Europe



Exchange	Index	Monday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Amsterdam	EOE	619.05	616.58	+0.40
Brussels	Stock Exchange	8,909.24	8,880.09	+0.22
Frankfurt	DAX	2,487.99	2,501.22	-0.53
Copenhagen	Stock Market	389.85	386.56	+0.87
Helsinki	HEX General	1,836.22	1,831.76	+0.24
Oslo	OBX	434.41	432.32	+0.48
London	FTSE 100	3,768.60	3,752.70	+0.42
Madrid	Stock Exchange	329.03	345.87	-4.87
Milan	MIBTEL	9,832.00	9,746.00	+0.88
Paris	CAC 40	2,021.36	2,017.19	+0.21
Stockholm	SX 16	2,068.31	2,047.69	+1.01
Vienna	ATX	1,069.98	1,074.02	-0.38
Zurich	SPI	2,200.92	2,193.81	+0.32

Source: Telekurs — International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

- **ENI SpA**'s net profit rose 34 percent last year, to 4.3 trillion lire ($2.7 billion), helped by higher gas and chemical prices and lower debt-servicing costs.
- **Fokker NV**'s chairman, Ben van Schaik, said Fokker Holding NV and Fokker NV would be declared bankrupt even if their business units were allowed to continue to operate.
- **Werft Neptun Industrie GmbH Rostock**, an East German shipyard, is negotiating an agreement to sever ties with the cash-strapped German shipbuilder **Bremer Vulkan Verbund AG.**
- **Germany's** leading civil-service union, DBB, opened this year's public-sector pay negotiations by seeking a wage increase of 3.5 percent and an end to job cuts. The banking and insurance trade union HBV said it would seek a 6 percent pay increase.
- **Giesecke & Devrient GmbH**, the company that prints German money, overcharged the Bundesbank by 26.1 million Deutsche marks ($17.7 million) over a five-year period, the Bundesbank said.
- **McDonald's Corp.** plans to open 400 restaurants in Germany by 2000, adding to its 649 restaurants already operating in the country.
- **Siemens AG and Newbridge Networks Corp.** formed an alliance in high-speed broadband telecommunication.
- **Alitalia SpA** is being investigated by Italian antitrust authorities for allegedly abusing its right to manage landing and take-off slots by giving priority to its own flights.
- **Body Shop International PLC**'s shares fell 1.4 percent after the company's founders said they would not take the beauty products company private, as they had been considering, because the move would require too much debt.
- **Imperial Chemical Industries PLC** will buy **Bunge Paints Ltd.**, a leading South American paint maker, for $390 million.
- **Fiat Auto SpA** will invest $250 million in Poland as part of its $2 billion "world car" project, which aims to produce on five continents a family of vehicles based on the same chassis and similar parts.

Bloomberg, AFX, Reuters

AMEX

Monday's 4 p.m. Close

The top 300 most-active shares, up to the closing on Wall Street.
The Associated Press

U. S. STOCK MARKET DIARY

Indexes

Dow Jones

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	5549.57	5629.05	5535.12	5600.15	+63.97
Trans	2076.47	2112.34	2088.53	2108.24	+39.71
Util	221.63	224.91	221.28	224.59	+2.80
Comp	1794.89	1822.12	1789.93	1815.36	+25.18

Standard & Poors

	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Industrials	767.92	756.65	764.45	+7.80
Transp.	514.12	501.09	512.73	+11.31
Utilities	197.89	195.97	197.20	+0.68
Finance	68.22	67.26	68.01	+0.75
SP 500	653.54	644.37	650.81	+6.44
SP 100	629.28	621.00	625.81	+4.81

NYSE

	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Composite	349.86	345.18	348.87	+3.69
Industrials	441.08	434.73	439.67	+4.94
Transp.	324.67	317.38	324.18	+6.66
Utility	251.73	249.44	251.13	+1.32
Finance	297.32	293.75	296.77	+3.02

Nasdaq

	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Composite	1091.13	1083.40	1088.32	+2.24
Industrials	1005.43	999.81	1003.29	+2.86
Banks	1047.70	1028.45	1047.10	—0.63
Insurance	1328.13	1319.40	1322.85	+4.56
Finance	1270.04	1265.68	1267.86	+8.70
Transp.	848.93	843.12	848.10	+1.46

AMEX

High	Low	Last	Chg.
567.06	562.98	567.04	+3.40

Dow Jones Bond

	Close	Chg.
20 Bonds	104.81	—0.05
10 Utilities	101.09	+0.06
10 Industrials	108.53	—0.17

Most Actives

NYSE

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Compaq	99642	42⅞	39½	39⅝	—1⅜
BayNtwk s	90520	36½	33¼	33⅝	—1⅜
Limited	82751	18⅝	18¼	18⅜	+⅛
WalMart	72609	22⅛	21⅛	22⅛	+⅞
HmeDep	51117	48⅛	46⅛	47⅞	+3⅜
K mart	46829	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	
FstDtS	42223	33⅞	31⅝	33	+1⅜
IBM	42040	121⅛	115⅜	116⅞	—2
HrzHlt	38387	18	16⅝	17⅞	
Unisys	34954	6⅝	5½	5⅞	—½
LSI Log s	33725	26⅞	25⅞	26½	—½
FordM	33315	32⅝	31⅛	31⅞	+⅜
Motorola	31611	54⅜	52⅜	53	
HewlPk s	31359	95⅞	92⅞	93⅝	—1⅜
EMC	30944	21⅞	20⅛	20⅜	—1⅜

Nasdaq

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Cisco s	101405	46⅝	43⅞	44⅝	—1⅜
Intel s	86168	58¾	56⅝	56⅝	—1⅝
SunMic s	55333	48⅛	47⅛	47⅞	—1⅛
Altera s	45030	61	54⅞	56⅞	—3
AsdMot s	44155	35⅝	33⅛	34	—⅜
Microsoft	43571	97⅞	95⅝	96⅞	+⅜
Xilinx s	43110	32⅛	28⅜	29	—2⅞
Novell	41827	11⅞	11⅛	11⅝	—⅜
Centocor	39718	35	31½	34⅝	+3⅜
AmerOn s	38199	46⅝	45⅛	45⅞	—½
Iomega s	38193	17	15⅝	16⅝	—⅜
MCI	37473	30⅝	29⅞	30	+⅜
3Com s	37187	47⅛	44½	44⅝	—1⅝
ReadRt	35800	21	19⅞	20⅛	+2⅛
Atmel s	35490	25⅛	23⅝	23⅞	+⅛

AMEX

	Vol.	High	Low	3PM	Chg.
ViacB	12928	41⅛	40⅝	41⅛	+1½
GlobStarR	8375	9	8⅝	8¾	+⅛
BemaGold	7511	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
Hon wtB	7219	⅞	¾	¾	—⅛
US Bioscl	7127	7⅞	7⅛	7⅛	—⅝
EchoBay	6430	13⅞	13⅛	13⅜	—⅜
RoyalO g	6386	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	—⅛
XCL Ltd	6030	⅝	½	½	—⅛
SPDR	5832	65⅛	64⅞	65⅛	+⅝
GoylCn	4895	10⅞	10⅛	10¼	+⅛

Trading Activity

NYSE

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	1425	1435
Declined	772	785
Unchanged	705	734
Total issues	3102	3074
New Highs	173	111
New Lows	14	18

Nasdaq

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	1849	1699
Declined	1805	1891
Unchanged	1698	1766
Total issues	5352	5356
New Highs	148	150
New Lows	44	55

AMEX

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	295	286
Declined	262	252
Unchanged	201	203
Total issues	758	741
New Highs	26	19
New Lows	7	4

Market Sales

	Today Close	Prev. cons.
NYSE	417.23	556.327
Amex	22.03	30.73
Nasdaq	435.81	587.171

In millions.

Dividends

Company	Per	Amt	Rec	Pay
IRREGULAR				
Fidelity Asset Mgr	-	.84	3-1	3-4
Nissan Motor	c	.133	3-28	—
Toyota Motor ADR	c	.19	3-28	—
c-approx amount per ADR.				
STOCK SPLIT				
Chubb Corp 2 for 1 split.				
UAL Corp 4 for 1 split.				
STOCK				
Contour Medical	-	5%	3-15	4-1
REDUCED				
Contl Mtg & Eq	Q	.13	3-15	3-31
SPECIAL				
Hill Realty LP	-	.15	3-15	3-31
REGULAR				
Air Express	Q	.05	4-5	4-26
BCE Inc	Q	.68	3-15	4-15
Emerging MktFltR	M	.1325	3-12	3-29
Emerg Mkt Inco	Q	.4125	3-12	3-29
Emerg Mkt Incoll	Q	.4125	3-12	3-29
Fidel SportLtdGv	Q	.18	3-1	3-4
First Mutl Svgs	Q	.05	3-13	4-3
General Elec	Q	.46	3-6	4-26
Global PartnerInco	M	.118	3-12	3-29
Home Fncl	Q	.20	4-5	4-12
Ingles Mkts	Q	.165	4-5	4-15
Maine Pub Svc	Q	.46	3-15	4-1
Mentor Income	M	.07	3-15	3-29
Muni Partners	M	.065	3-12	3-29
Muni Partnr II	M	.059	3-12	3-29
Natl RltyLP	Q	.10	3-15	3-31
Nuveen AZ Prm	M	.0675	3-15	4-1
Pub Storage Inc	Q	.22	3-15	3-31
Salomon 2008	M	.073	3-12	3-29
Salomon HI Inco	M	.125	3-12	3-29
Salomon WW Inco	M	.118	3-12	3-29
State Auto	Q	.055	3-13	3-29
Tandy Corp	Q	.20	4-1	4-23
Torchmark Corp	Q	.29	4-5	5-1
Univ Health	Q	.42	3-15	3-29
Zweig Total Ret	M	.07	3-11	3-25

a-annual; g-payable in Canadian funds; m-monthly; q-quarterly; s-semi-annual

Stock Tables Explained

Sales figures are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day. Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 percent or more has been paid, the years high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stocks only. Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends are annual disbursements based on the latest declaration.

a - dividend also extra (s). b - annual rate of dividend plus stock dividend. c - liquidating dividend. cld - called. d - new yearly low. e - dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months. g - dividend in Canadian funds, subject to 15% non-residence tax. i - dividend declared after split-up or stock dividend. j - dividend paid this year, omitted, deferred, or no action taken at latest dividend meeting. k - dividend declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n - new issue in the past 52 weeks. The high-low range begins with the start of trading. nd - next day delivery. P/E - price-earnings ratio. r - dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend. s - stock split. Dividend begins with date of split. sls - sales. t - dividend paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date. u - new yearly high. v - trading halted. vi - in bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies. wd - when distributed. wi - when issued/ ww - with warrants. x - ex-dividend or ex-rights. xdis - ex-distribution. xw - without warrants. y - ex-dividend and sales in full. yld - yield. z - sales in full.

INTERNATIONAL FUTURES

March 5, 1996

Grains

	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
CORN (CBOT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel					
Mar 96	3.92½	3.85¼	3.89¼	—0.04	29,504
May 96	3.86½	3.77½	3.83	—0.03¾	85,375
Jul 96	3.78¼	3.70	3.76¼	—0.03	121,899
Sep 96	3.26½	3.19½	3.23¼	—0.03	35,103
Dec 96	3.10	3.06½	3.09¼	—0.02	86,556
Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 71,958					
Fri's open int 491,573 off 5367					
SOYBEAN MEAL (CBOT) 100 tons- dollars per ton					
Mar 96	232.40	227.80	229.30	—3.10	5,573
May 96	225.50	221.50	223.20	—3.50	41,214
Jul 96	239.30	235.00	236.20	—3.70	22,711
Aug 96	238.00	235.60	236.40	—3.60	5,375
Sep 96	237.00	235.00	235.60	—3.40	3,154
Oct 96	233.80	231.00	231.50	—3.80	2,584
Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 34,253					
Fri's open int 89,065 off 2555					
SOYBEAN OIL (CBOT) 60,000 lbs- dollars per 100 lbs.					
Mar 96	23.62	23.33	23.50	+0.03	5,736
May 96	23.98	23.50	23.78	—0.02	36,706
Jul 96	24.55	23.88	24.18	—0.01	24,949
Aug 96	24.47	24.28	24.36		6,834
Sep 96	24.65	24.50	24.55		3,552
Oct 96	24.78	24.65	24.72	+0.01	2,847
Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 38,829					
Fri's open int 89,179 up 3081					
SOYBEANS (CBOT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel					
Mar 96	7.24½	7.17½	7.20¼	—0.08	8,822
May 96	7.37	7.27	7.30	—0.08¼	72,392
Jul 96	7.42	7.35	7.38	—0.08¼	50,553
Aug 96	7.41½	7.35½	7.39¼	—0.07¼	5,736
Sep 96	7.31½	7.27	7.28	—0.07½	3,832
Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 52,164					
Fri's open int 197,391 off 2906					
WHEAT (CBOT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel					
Mar 96	5.13	5.06	5.12½	—0.03	8,571
May 96	5.04	4.95	5.01½	—0.01	28,523
Jul 96	4.67¾	4.59	4.67¼	+0.03¼	48,273
Sep 96	4.69½	4.61	4.69¼	+0.03¼	8,775
Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 17,806					
Fri's open int 101,547 off 500					

Livestock

	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
CATTLE (CMER) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Apr 96	63.05	62.45	62.72	—0.03	33,331
Jun 96	62.92	62.10	62.72	+0.22	23,771
Aug 96	62.27	61.80	62.02	+0.07	11,218
Oct 96	63.15	62.80	63.00	+0.05	10,125
Dec 96	62.20	61.85	62.02		5,482
Feb 97	62.15	62.00	62.02	+0.17	2,825
Est. sales 13,263 Fri's. sales 23,527					
Fri's open int 86,801 up 476					
FEEDER CATTLE (CMER) 50,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Mar 96	57.60	56.92	57.30	+0.18	5,137
Apr 96	57.82	56.92	57.22	+0.10	3,483
May 96	57.60	56.90	57.15	+0.15	5,672
Aug 96	58.10	57.45	57.90	+0.28	5,060
Sep 96	58.40	57.75	58.15	+0.48	926
Oct 96	58.75	57.95	58.35	+0.53	1,291
Est. sales 2,990 Fri's. sales 2,985					
Fri's open int 22,122 up 240					
HOGS-Live(3/97 Lean) (CMER) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Apr 96	48.52	47.50	48.47	+0.67	12,274
Jun 96	53.80	52.92	53.75	+0.70	11,469
Jul 96	51.77	51.15	51.65	+0.33	3,027
Aug 96	49.88	48.80	49.75	+0.53	3,928
Oct 96	46.15	45.30	46.00	+0.53	2,058
Dec 96	47.20	46.50	47.10	+0.50	1,605
Est. sales 6,279 Fri's. sales 6,280					
Fri's open int 35,111 off 363					
PORK BELLIES (CMER) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Mar 96	67.15	64.50	67.07	+1.82	2,300
May 96	67.80	65.30	67.50	—1.48	4,161
Jul 96	64.00	61.80	63.97	+1.30	1,960
Aug 96	60.20	58.60	60.18	+0.85	403
Feb 97	65.70	64.10	65.70	+1.10	7
Mar 97			65.00		2
Est. sales 2,117 Fri's. sales 4,137					
Fri's open int 10,833 up 771					

Food

	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
COCOA (NCSE) 10 metric tons- $ per ton					
Mar 96	1243	1225	1225	—12	360
May 96	1253	1240	1241	—12	40,136
Jul 96	1275	1262	1263	—13	18,746
Sep 96	1296	1287	1287	—10	11,480
Dec 96	1327	1320	1322	—9	11,473
Est. sales 10,133 Fri's. sales 27,481					
Fri's open int 95,845 up 1865					
COFFEE C (NCSE) 37,500 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Mar 96	115.25	114.45	114.50	—1.00	1,113
May 96	113.45	110.80	111.65	+0.85	15,470
Jul 96	112.00	110.00	110.40	+0.95	4,376
Sep 96	110.75	109.00	109.25	+0.55	2,070
Est. sales 4,572 Fri's. sales 9,805					
Fri's open int 25,039 off 723					
SUGAR-WORLD 11 (NCSE) 112,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
May 96	11.75	11.60	11.70	+0.05	61,792
Jul 96	10.87	10.81	10.86	+0.02	34,975
Oct 96	10.51	10.47	10.50	—0.01	27,258
Mar 97	10.25	10.21	10.24	—0.01	14,150
Est. sales 7,561 Fri's. sales 28,950					
Fri's open int 143,269 off 7960					
ORANGE JUICE (NCTN) 15,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Mar 96	130.80	129.25	130.50	+0.10	756
May 96	128.40	126.75	127.80		12,179
Jul 96	127.60	126.50	127.25		2,823
Sep 96	125.50	125.00	125.25	—0.15	1,935
Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 2,224					
Fri's open int 20,890 off 264					

Metals

	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
GOLD (NCMX) 100 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.					
Mar 96	393.90	392.50	393.90	—5.00	
Apr 96	400.80	393.80	395.20	—5.00	108,436
May 96			396.40	—5.10	
Jun 96	402.60	396.00	397.90	—5.10	39,857
Aug 96	403.70	399.00	400.30	—5.10	11,433
Oct 96	405.50	402.00	402.60	—5.10	4,218
Dec 96	409.90	403.70	404.90	—5.10	12,823
Feb 97			407.10	—5.10	
Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 31,904					
Fri's open int 221,850 up 240					
HI GRADE COPPER (NCMX) 25,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Mar 96	119.40	117.80	119.15	+1.10	6,320
Apr 96	118.35	117.00	118.35	+1.65	1,430
May 96	117.90	116.80	117.85	+1.45	18,693
Jul 96	114.60	113.30	114.55	+1.25	4,395
Aug 96			113.45	+1.20	
Sep 96	112.40	111.30	112.35	+1.15	2,926
Oct 96	111.70	111.50	111.55	+1.20	420
Nov 96	111.00	110.90	110.75	+1.25	
Dec 96	110.00	109.20	110.05	+1.35	3,468
Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 9,597					
Fri's open int 41,945 off 809					
SILVER (NCMX) 5,000 troy oz.- cents per troy oz.					
Mar 96	551.5	535.0	537.3	—12.2	1,343
Apr 96			539.3	—12.3	
May 96	555.5	538.0	541.7	—12.3	58,687
Jul 96	560.0	542.0	546.4	—12.6	13,707
Sep 96	565.5	550.0	550.8	—12.6	10,893
Dec 96	570.0	555.0	557.4	—12.6	7,210
Jan 97			560.3	—12.6	
Mar 97			564.0	—12.4	
Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 14,037					
Fri's open int 89,591 off 2810					
PLATINUM (NMER) 50 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.					
Apr 96	412.80	406.10	408.00	—4.80	13,641
Jul 96	415.00	409.00	410.50	—4.70	5,527
Oct 96	417.60	411.00	412.80	—4.70	1,463
Jan 97			414.80	—4.70	396
Apr 97			417.30	—4.70	
Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 3,401					
Fri's open int 21,037 up 706					

LONDON METALS (LME) Dollars per metric ton

	Close		Previous	
Aluminum (High Grade)				
Spot	1597.00	1598.00	1593½	1594½
Forward	1627.00	1628.00	1624.00	1625.00
Copper Cathodes (High Grade)				
Spot	2597.00	2608.00	2569.00	2572.00
Forward	2537.00	2538.00	2519.00	2520.00
Lead				
Spot	772½	773½	767½	768½
Forward	771.00	772.00	764½	765.00
Nickel				
Spot	7825.00	7835.00	7855.00	7865.00
Forward	7930.00	7935.00	7960.00	7965.00
Tin				
Spot	6145.00	6155.00	6110.00	6120.00
Forward	6210.00	6215.00	6180.00	6190.00
Zinc (Special High Grade)				
Spot	1027.00	1028.00	1033½	1034½
Forward	1058.00	1059.00	1053.00	1054.00

Financial

	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
US T. BILLS (CMER) $1 million- pts of 100 pct.					
Jun 96	95.41	95.38	95.41	+0.01	4,219
Sep 96	95.43	95.37	95.42	+0.07	1,583
Dec 96			95.38	+0.10	38
Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 2,045					
Fri's open int 12,485 off 1194					
5 YR. TREASURY (CBOT) $100,000 prin- pts & 32nds of 100 pct					
Mar 96	109-215	109-115	109-215	+ 115	64,733
Jun 96	109-12	109-00	109-11	+ 115	114,785
Sep 96			109-04	+ 12	8,163
Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 78,568					
Fri's open int 187,681 off 7066					
10 YR. TREASURY (CBOT) $100,000 prin- pts & 32nds of 100 pct					
Mar 96	112-26	112-10	112-24	+ 15	184,849
Jun 96	112-03	111-17	112-01	+ 15	166,537
Sep 96	111-31	111-20	111-31	+ 15	12,632
Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 160,383					
Fri's open int 283,293 off 1524					
US TREASURY BONDS (CBOT) (8 pct-$100,000-pts & 32nds of 100 pct)					
Mar 96	116-23	115-29	116-19	+ 18	121,437
Jun 96	116-07	115-12	116-03	+ 18	263,094
Sep 96	115-20	114-26	115-16	+ 18	14,359
Dec 96	114-31	114-09	114-28	+ 17	2,305
Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 455,655					
Fri's open int 402,414 off 14689					
LONG GILT (LIFFE) £50,000 - pts & 32nds of 100 pct					
Mar 96	108-16	107-28	108-11	+ 0-14	61,446
Jun 96	107-22	107-04	107-19	+ 0-14	91,889
Sep 96	106-27	106-27	106-25	+ 0-12	0
Est. sales: 51,323. Prev. sales: 90,075					
Prev. open int.: 153,335 off 341					
GERMAN GOVERNMENT BUND (LIFFE) DM250,000 - pts of 100 pct					
Mar 96	98.11	97.86	97.97	+ 0.16	
Jun 96	97.28	97.03	97.13	+ 0.14	175,237
Sep 96	96.35	96.25	96.30	+ 0.14	2,698
Est. sales: 163,511. Prev. sales: 243,967					
Prev. open int.: 266,436 off 10,311					
3-MONTH PIBOR (MATIF) FF5million - pts of 100 pct					
Jun 96	95.66	95.62	95.63	— 0.01	
Sep 96	95.66	95.62	95.62	Unch.	
Dec 96	95.55	95.52	95.52	+ 0.02	
Mar 97	95.33	95.29	95.30	+ 0.03	
Jun 97	95.08	95.04	95.07	+ 0.05	
Sep 97	94.86	94.82	94.82	+ 0.03	
Dec 97	94.64	94.60	94.63	+ 0.04	
Est. volume:32,591. Open int.:211,246					
ITALIAN GOVERNMENT BOND (LIFFE) ITL 200 million - pts of 100 pct					
Mar 96	111.54	110.55	111.48	+ 0.80	23,709
Jun 96	111.15	110.16	111.05	+ 0.77	31,320
Sep 96	N.T.	N.T.	110.65	+ 0.77	0
Est. sales: 60,890. Prev. sales: 52,645					
Prev. open int.: 55,029 off 2,179					
EURODOLLARS (CMER) $1 million-pts of 100 pct.					
Mar 96	94.760	94.740	94.750	+10	326,735
Apr 96	94.850	94.840	94.840		10,283
May 96	94.910	94.890	94.910	+20	2,745
Jun 96	94.990	94.930	94.980	+40	409,484
Sep 96	95.030	94.950	95.010	+70	345,186
Dec 96	94.940	94.850	94.920	+90	319,744
Mar 97	94.860	94.760	94.840	+110	282,948
Jun 97	94.710	94.600	94.700	+120	184,712
Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 750,762					
Fri's open int 2,656,471 up 26993					
BRITISH POUND (CMER) 62,500 pounds, $ per pound					
Mar 96	1.5306	1.5262	1.5276	+10	40,630
Jun 96	1.5276	1.5232	1.5248	+10	10,615
Sep 96			1.5214	+10	15
Dec 96			1.5182	+10	30
Est. sales 8,725 Fri's. sales 17,342					
Fri's open int 51,290 off 170					
CANADIAN DOLLAR (CMER) 100,000 dollars, $ per Cdn. dlr					
Mar 96	.7299	.7283	.7295	—4	29,871
Jun 96	.7300	.7288	.7296	—3	4,280
Sep 96	.7293	.7290	.7294	—2	896
Dec 96	.7292	.7282	.7289	—1	1,327
Est. sales 2,988 Fri's. sales 8,493					
Fri's open int 36,485 up 1184					
GERMAN MARK (CMER) 125,000 marks, $ per mark					
Mar 96	.6803	.6767	.6772	—1	67,741
Jun 96	.6834	.6802	.6804	—1	6,839
Sep 96	.6860	.6838	.6836	—2	1,682
Dec 96	.6870	.6870	.6865	—3	119
Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 27,089					
Fri's open int 76,382 off 3533					
JAPANESE YEN (CMER) 12.5 million yen, $ per 100 yen					
Mar 96	.009551	.009503	.009531	+27	61,031
Jun 96	.009660	.009639	.009641	+28	8,801
Sep 96			.009746	+28	887
Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 24,910					
Fri's open int 71,009 off 1372					
SWISS FRANC (CMER) 125,000 francs, $ per franc					
Mar 96	.8363	.8323	.8332	+21	34,355
Jun 96	.8435	.8395	.8403	+20	3,298
Sep 96	.8496	.8465	.8472	+19	297
Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 18,109					
Fri's open int 40,379 up 15					
3-MONTH STERLING (LIFFE) £500,000 - pts of 100 pct					
Mar 96	93.96	93.94	93.95	+ 0.01	63,568
Jun 96	94.16	94.10	94.16	+ 0.09	73,795
Sep 96	94.14	94.05	94.12	+ 0.12	54,998
Dec 96	93.92	93.81	93.91	+ 0.16	44,131
Mar 97	93.60	93.50	93.60	+ 0.18	32,294
Jun 97	93.27	93.17	93.27	+ 0.18	30,701
Sep 97	92.97	92.88	92.97	+ 0.18	22,498
Dec 97	92.72	92.64	92.71	+ 0.15	13,511
Mar 98	92.49	92.46	92.50	+ 0.13	8,853
Jun 98	92.37	92.32	92.36	+ 0.13	6,864
Sep 98	92.24	92.20	92.24	+ 0.14	5,485
Dec 98	92.08	92.04	92.08	+ 0.13	6,979
Est. sales: 71,814. Prev. sales: 69,881					
Prev. open int.: 363,867 off 1,423					
3-MONTH EUROMARK (LIFFE) DM1 million - pts of 100 pct					
Mar 96	96.70	96.68	96.69	Unch.	140,487
Jun 96	96.83	96.80	96.82	+ 0.03	200,920
Sep 96	96.74	96.70	96.74	+ 0.04	199,571
Dec 96	96.50	96.45	96.50	+ 0.07	164,951
Mar 97	96.15	96.11	96.15	+ 0.08	117,722
Jun 97	95.82	95.77	95.81	+ 0.08	101,915
Sep 97	95.46	95.43	95.46	+ 0.07	83,150
Dec 97	95.12	95.06	95.11	+ 0.09	47,444
Mar 98	94.79	94.73	94.78	+ 0.08	26,156
Jun 98	94.45	94.40	94.45	+ 0.09	20,684
Sep 98	94.16	94.11	94.15	+ 0.08	14,092
Dec 98	93.88	93.80	93.86	+ 0.09	10,573
Est. sales: 110,512. Prev. sales: 221,112					
Prev. open int.: 1,127,645 up 2,892					
3-MONTH EUROLIRA (LIFFE) ITL 1 million - pts of 100 pct					
Mar 96	90.43	90.32	90.42	+ 0.09	32,428
Jun 96	91.04	90.84	91.04	+ 0.20	33,779
Sep 96	91.35	91.22	91.39	+ 0.19	19,061
Dec 96	91.40	91.30	91.44	+ 0.16	13,416
Mar 97	91.30	91.29	91.46	+ 0.16	5,586
Jun 97	91.30	91.26	91.32	+ 0.17	2,975
Est. sales: 17,346. Prev. sales: 16,588					
Prev. open int.: 107,245 off 1,834					
10-YEAR FRENCH GOV. BONDS (MATIF) FF500,000 - pts of 100 pct					
Mar 96	121.94	121.72	121.88	+ 0.18	
Jun 96	121.92	121.76	121.90	+ 0.18	
Sep 96	120.72	120.62	120.70	+ 0.18	
Dec 97	119.54	119.54	119.64	+ 0.18	
Est. volume:91,157. Open int.:163,994					
Mar 96	95.62	95.60	95.61	— 0.01	

Industrials

	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
COTTON 2 (NCTN) 50,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Mar 96	82.50	81.48	81.48	—0.29	277
May 96	83.50	82.55	82.78	—0.47	22,450
Jul 96	84.15	83.20	83.49	—0.41	11,746
Oct 96	81.45	81.00	81.23	—0.02	2,348
Dec 96	80.40	79.75	80.05		16,916
HEATING OIL (NMER) 42,000 gal- cents per gal					
Apr 96	53.52	51.48	52.15	—1.27	29,475
May 96	50.25	48.65	49.11	—1.09	13,721
Jun 96	48.20	47.60	47.86	—0.84	12,550
Jul 96	47.80	47.40	47.61	—0.74	7,453
Aug 96	48.15	47.80	48.01	—0.64	5,536
Sep 96	49.25	48.65	48.71	—0.64	2,664
Oct 96	49.50	49.20	49.41	—0.64	2,181
Nov 96	50.20	49.95	50.06	—0.64	2,875
Dec 96	50.90	50.55	50.71	—0.64	6,059
Jan 97	51.20	50.80	50.96	—0.64	2,874
Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 26,483					
Fri's open int 87,909 off 1081					
LIGHT SWEET CRUDE (NMER) 1,000 bbl.- dollars per bbl.					
Apr 96	19.55	18.78	19.20	—0.34	98,229
May 96	18.62	18.00	18.33	—0.29	64,878
Jun 96	18.04	17.60	17.90	—0.23	42,834
Jul 96	17.65	17.34	17.62	—0.21	36,601
Aug 96	17.32	17.19	17.42	—0.20	18,299
Sep 96	17.22	17.05	17.28	—0.18	16,053
Oct 96	16.98	16.98	17.17	—0.17	15,014
Nov 96	17.05	16.90	17.06	—0.16	13,453
Dec 96	17.00	16.83	16.98	—0.16	26,883
Jan 97	16.90	16.90	16.95	—0.15	18,793
Feb 97			16.92	—0.14	7,388
Mar 97	16.98		16.88	—0.14	4,883
Apr 97			16.85	—0.14	
Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 93,093					
Fri's open int 428,252 up 8757					
NATURAL GAS (NMER) 10,000 mm btu's, $ per mm btu					
Apr 96	2.265	2.110	2.220	+64	26,337
May 96	2.125	2.015	2.090	+32	18,595
Jun 96	2.040	1.975	2.000	+9	14,626
Jul 96	1.975	1.945	1.960	+4	13,722
Aug 96	1.945	1.920	1.930	+4	11,719
Sep 96	1.920	1.900	1.920	+14	9,087
Oct 96	1.950	1.930	1.940	+4	8,933
Nov 96	2.025	2.015	2.025	+4	5,936
Dec 96	2.130	2.120	2.130	—2	9,007
Jan 97	2.150	2.135	2.145	—1	3,472
Feb 97	2.090	2.075	2.070	—14	2,874
Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 24,927					
Fri's open int 141,146 off 297					
UNLEADED GASOLINE (NMER) 42,000 gal- cents per gal					
Apr 96	59.65	58.15	58.73	—1.02	38,978
May 96	58.50	57.55	57.90	—0.96	15,180
Jun 96	57.20	56.55	56.80	—0.86	7,290
Jul 96	55.65	55.25	55.50	—0.76	5,459
Aug 96	54.60	53.90	54.20	—0.63	3,131
Sep 96			52.75	—0.58	704
Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 20,408					
Fri's open int 64,311 up 265					
GASOIL (IPE) U.S. dollars per metric ton - lots of 100 tons					
Mar 96	168.50	164.25	166.00	—2.75	21,666
Apr 96	158.25	156.00	156.25	—2.50	17,740
May 96	152.50	151.25	152.00	—1.75	7,008
Jun 96	149.75	148.75	149.00	—1.75	7,512
July 96	148.25	147.75	148.50	—1.00	4,919
Aug 96	149.00	148.00	148.25	—0.75	2,817
Sep 96	149.75	149.25	149.75	—0.75	1,495
Oct 96	151.00	151.00	151.00	—0.75	1,070
Nov 96	152.00	152.00	152.00	—0.75	679
Est. sales:17,004. Open int.:71,401 up 1,788					
BRENT OIL (IPE) U.S. dollars per barrel - lots of 1,000 barrels					
Apr 96	17.55	17.20	17.76	-0.26	53,814
May 96	16.85	16.54	16.75	-0.28	40,567
June 96	16.42	16.21	16.30	-0.28	29,350
July 96	16.07	15.93	16.30	-0.28	32,924
Aug 96	15.95	15.78	15.86	-0.24	8,044
Sep 96	15.72	15.69	15.76	-0.21	11,470
Oct 96	15.65	15.65	15.68	-0.19	2,964
Nov 96	N.T.	N.T.	15.61	-0.18	2,186
Dec 96	15.58	15.56	15.54	-0.18	6,145
Jan 97	N.T.	N.T.	15.49	-0.17	9,187
Feb 97	N.T.	N.T.	15.45	-0.16	2,902
Est. sales: 39,657. Open int.:199,653 up 1,452					

Stock Indexes

	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
S&P COMP. INDEX (CMER) 500 x index					
Mar 96	655.15	646.35	653.20	+5.95	166,493
Jun 96	661.30	652.40	659.30	+6.00	51,740
Sep 96	666.50	657.70	666.10	+7.60	3,338
Dec 96	671.10	662.50	665.95	+2.70	2,088
Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 117,092					
Fri's open int 223,599 off 191					
FTSE 100 (LIFFE) £25 per index point					
Mar 96	3780.0	3760.0	3779.5	+ 24.5	44,647
Jun 96	3783.0	3764.0	3781.0	+ 24.0	22,012
Sep 96	N.T.	N.T.	3797.0	+ 24.0	2,255
Est. sales: 10,460. Prev. sales: 17,716					
Prev. open int.: 68,914 off 177					
CAC 40 (MATIF) FF200 per index point					
Apr 96	2031.0	2015.0	2022.0	— 1.5	
Jun 96	2022.5	2017.5	2017.5	— 1.5	
Sep 96	2007.0	1995.0	2000.0	— 1.5	
Dec 96	2010.0	2010.0	2011.5	— 2.0	
Est. volume:14,071. Open int.:52,084					

Commodity Indexes

	Close	Previous
Moody's	1,493.10	1,489.40
Reuters	2,128.60	2,134.60
D.J. Futures	148.77	149.73
CRB	243.15	248.77

NYSE

Monday's 4 p.m. Close

Nationwide prices, not reflecting late trades elsewhere.
The Associated Press.

Continued on Page 16

ASIA/PACIFIC

China Sets 8% Goal For Annual Growth In Next 5-Year Plan

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIJING — China will aim to hold economic growth at 8 percent a year from 1996 to 2000 and will make curbing inflation a top priority, according to a report by Prime Minister Li Peng on the country's ninth five-year plan.

The report, to be delivered Tuesday to the National People's Congress, China's Parliament, also calls for an increase in capital investment to 30 percent to help the nation emerge from its austerity period.

China is eager to prevent its economy overheating as it did in the previous five-year plan, forcing a tight squeeze on credit.

According to the report, the inflation target is about 10 percent a year, compared with prices rises of 14.8 percent last year — when the target was 15 percent — and 21.7 percent in 1994.

Gross domestic product reached 5.76 trillion yuan ($698.98 billion) in 1995, enabling China to reach its previous target of quadrupling GDP by the year 2000 five years early, the prime minister said.

"We must continue to place reining in inflation as the primary task of our macroeconomic control and take strong measures to control price rises," he said in the report.

Mr. Li said he would not propose new reforms, reflecting a desire for stability before 1997 when China regains sovereignty over Hong Kong.

The report also backs moves to merge state enterprises in order to improve efficiency and stem losses. The government will earmark funds to encourage mergers.

The report focuses on strengthening the country's agricultural production, including giving incentives to farmers to raise grain output from 465 million metric tons in 1995 to as much as 500 million tons by 2000.

China's budget deficit is projected to be trimmed 700 million yuan this year to 61.44 billion yuan, the Eastern Express newspaper in Hong Kong reported, citing a copy of Finance Minister Liu Zhongli's speech, also to be delivered this week.

The government will issue 195.28 billion yuan in new bonds, much of which will go to make debt repayments of 133.16 billion yuan, the paper said.

Economists called the targets unrealistic, predicting above-target economic growth in 1996 as the government relaxes its tight monetary policy to ease debt burdens at unprofitable state enterprises.

Warding off unrest also is a government priority as China prepares for an official succession to Deng Xiaoping, the country's senior leader. Mr. Deng, 91, who was named to the Parliament's ceremonial presidium for a second year, has not appeared in public since January 1994.

(Reuters, Bloomberg)

■ Shares Surge in Shanghai

China's domestic A share markets surged Monday after Beijing banned banks and securities houses from trading in commodity futures, but analysts said the rise would not last because of the number of new shares issued this year, Reuters reported from Shanghai.

Shanghai's A share index soared 52.83 points, or 9.26 percent, to a 1996 high of 623.21. Its Shenzhen counterpart gained 7.62 points, or 6.59 percent, to end at 123.21 after hitting a 1996 intraday high of 123.23. China has issued or listed nearly 300 million new A shares so far this year, compared with 510 million shares for the whole of 1995.

Separately, Coca-Cola Co. said it would lift sales in China by one-third this year, to 250 million cases, reinforcing its dominant position in the nation's beverage market.

The Atlanta-based company sold 188 million cases of Coke in China last year, compared with 136 million the previous year, according to Steve Chan, an executive vice president in Hong Kong.

Japan's Interest-Rate Dance

Some Bet on a Rise, but Central Bank Resists

Bloomberg Business News

TOKYO — The last thing the government needs as it tries to pull Japan out of a five-year slowdown is higher interest rates.

Higher rates could crush the recovery by making it more expensive for companies to borrow, as well as raise the value of the yen by making it more profitable to deposit money in Japan — and a stronger yen hurts the economy by making Japanese exports more expensive.

But investors do not always do what the government wants. In the last three weeks, traders, betting that interest rates would rise in step with the economic recovery, have sold all sorts of investment instruments, including Euroyen futures and government bonds.

As a result, the yield on the benchmark government bond, which rises as the price falls, climbed 0.77 percentage point, to 3.255 percent, an eight-month high.

The Bank of Japan is doing all it can to counter the market trend and make sure interest rates stay down. The central bank's governor, Yasuo Matsushita, said recently he had no intention of raising rates. "Our monetary policy is aimed at making the economic recovery a firm one," he said.

The central bank has held down interest rates by flooding the banking system with cash. That puts a lid on the overnight call rate, which is what banks charge each other for overnight loans — the equivalent of the federal funds rate in the United States.

The government has also held the discount rate constant after cutting it in September to a record low of 0.5 percent. Market rates on investments such as three-month certificates of deposit generally track these government rates.

With rates so low, Japanese companies have borrowed a record 1 trillion yen ($9.5 billion) this year by selling bonds. That is seen as good for the economy, because those companies are using the money to expand. A series of lukewarm economic reports last week bolstered the government's stance on low rates: Unemployment remained at a record 3.4 percent for a third month, and results of the *tankan*, a closely watched survey of business sentiment, were better than in the previous quarter but still worse than expected.

Investors read other signs that point to a recovering economy, such as a rise in department-store sales for the first time in 47 months, and say that higher rates

'We believe rates will gradually climb, but what we've seen over the last couple weeks has been too fast.'

are coming. A more robust economy will force the central bank to raise rates to prevent inflation, they say.

"We believe interest rates will gradually climb," said Yasuhiko Ushikubo, an economist at the Industrial Bank of Japan. "But what we've seen over the last couple weeks has been too fast."

"At some point, short-term rates are going to have to rise," said Hideaki Kurimoto, money manager at Meisei Capital Management. "But it's not going to be anytime soon."

Finance Minister Wataru Kubo added to the expectations when he said Feb. 15 that higher rates would help retirees on fixed incomes. Standard savings accounts currently earn only 0.1 percent.

"It is important we take this into consideration in making monetary policy," Mr. Kubo said. He retracted the statement the next day after investors pushed up interest rates and the yen, the two things that could put the brakes on the economic recovery.

Traders, however, continued to bet on rates rising. A week ago, Euroyen futures for September delivery traded at a price of 98.70, their lowest in almost six months, as traders sold these hedges against movements in three-month interest rates. That indicated they expected rates to rise three-quarters of a percentage point by September.

The Bank of Japan has good reason to fight the market trend. For one thing, Japan has been holding down interest rates to help its ailing banks. Some of the biggest in the world, they are teetering atop what the government says is 40 trillion yen in bad loans left over from a decade of risky real-estate loans. Private estimates go as high as 140 trillion yen.

Low interest rates might hurt depositors, but they let banks borrow money cheaply and lend it back to the government at a higher rate.

For example, a bank that borrowed on the overnight market from other banks would pay 0.44 percent and could lend to the government for 10 years at 3.255 percent by buying a government bond. The profit goes to writing bad loans off their balance sheets.

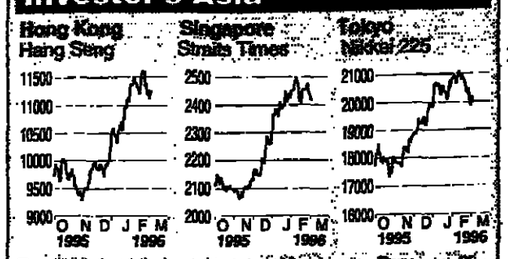
"It's not in the best interests of everyone involved to raise rates," said Cameron Umetsu, senior economist at UBS Securities Ltd. "Bank balance-sheet repair is a necessary precondition for a sustained recovery."

Another reason to keep interest rates low is that higher rates draw foreign money, which means demand goes up for yen with which to invest in Japan.

The markets now seem to believe in the government's resolve to keep rates low. Euroyen futures are attractive again, gaining a whopping 0.39 points since last week.

Still, Japan's monetary bureaucrats might recall that the last time they held interest rates down for several years — during the "bubble" era of the 1980s — the economy exploded and the banks piled up all the bad loans they have to clean up now.

Investor's Asia



Exchange	Index	Monday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	11,254.10	11,125.70	+1.15
Singapore	Straits Times	2,422.28	2,438.51	-0.67
Sydney	All Ordinaries	2,322.40	2,289.00	+1.46
Tokyo	Nikkei 225	20,063.88	20,169.63	-0.52
Kuala Lumpur	Composite	1,106.90	1,084.41	+2.07
Bangkok	SET	1,326.96	1,321.87	+0.39
Seoul	Composite Index	855.19	852.83	+0.27
Taipei	Stock Market Index	4,855.23	4,797.87	+1.20
Manila	PSE	2,986.83	2,962.80	+0.81
Jakarta	Composite Index	592.05	585.21	+1.17
Wellington	NZSE-40	2,151.42	2,141.08	+0.48
Bombay	Sensitive Index	3,492.85	3,381.09	+0.30

Source: Telekurs International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

- **First Pacific Co.**'s net profit doubled in 1995, to 2 billion Hong Kong dollars ($258.7 million), on a rise in cellular telecommunications revenue and one-time gains from the sale of a stake in **Smart Communications Inc.** to **Nippon Telegraph & Telephone Corp.**
- **NTT** will have to cut its work force further to bring its rates down to levels prescribed in a government plan to break up the telecommunications company, the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications said.
- **Philippine Long Distance Telephone Co.** warned that increased competition for international calls could lead to a price war that could damage the local telephone system.
- **Philips Electronics NV** will spend 600 million guilders ($363.1 million) to increase its stake in **Hua Fei Color Display Systems Co.**, a television-tube maker in Nanjing, to 55 percent. The move will increase the number of employees at the plant to 4,500 from 1,800 by next year, Philips said.
- **Taiwan**'s stock exchange opened to foreign investors, but confusion among brokerages and banks about investment rules marred the first day's session, traders said.
- **Coca-Cola Co.** set up a business school at Fudan University in Shanghai to train Chinese managers for its rapidly expanding business in the country.
- **Hyundai Corp.** said rising exports helped it post a 37 percent increase in net profit in 1995, to 11.9 billion won ($15.2 million).

AFP, Bloomberg, Knight-Ridder

Japan Opposition Sits In to Block Vote on 'Jusen' Bailout

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — Opposition lawmakers staged a sit-in Monday in front of a committee room at Parliament, physically blocking a vote on an unpopular bailout plan for Japan's housing lenders, or *jusen*.

Leaders of the New Frontier Party, the main opposition party, said lawmakers would keep blocking the door to the budget committee room until the government gave up on the bailout, which calls for the use of 685 billion ($6.51 billion) in taxpayer funds.

An official of the dominant Liberal Democratic Party denounced the action by 40 to 50 New Frontier members as "childish," saying, "This will only encourage more distrust in politics generally."

The government wants to help the seven jusen clear up bad debts totaling at least $61 billion. Most of the debts stem from loans to real-estate speculators in the late 1980s and early 1990s, just before a plunge in land prices.

The government says taxpayer money is needed to clean up the mess and restore international confidence in Japan's financial system. But polls indicate that 80 percent to 90 percent of the Japanese people oppose the bailout plan.

Critics charge that the plan's real purpose is to protect financial institutions that have links to politically influential farm cooperatives. The institutions lent heavily to the housing lenders but are insisting on getting most of their money back.

The New Frontier Party wants the government to abandon the use of taxpayer money, but it also says the agricultural cooperatives should not have to pay more. The party has not explained who should foot the bill.

On Monday, about 6,500 New Frontier supporters held a rally in Tokyo. Shouting, "The people are angry," they later marched to the Finance Ministry and Parliament.

Residents of Kobe staged their own protest outside Parliament. Inhabitants of that western city, hit by a devastating earthquake in January 1995, urged the government to spend the tax money not on bailing out the jusen but on helping their own rebuilding efforts.

Meanwhile, the governing coalition took the unusual step Monday of asking the business lobby Keidanren, or Japan Federation of Economic Organizations, to help out.

"They asked us if we had any good ideas" on how to pass the budget, a source said after a meeting between Keidanren executives and Liberal Democratic Party officials.

An increasingly vocal group of Liberal Democratic politicians has urged that banks, which founded the mortgage firms, be made to bear more of the burden of cleaning up the bad loans. Such ideas have met stiff opposition from banks, as has pressure on top bankers to quit to take responsibility. *(AP, Reuters)*

PROFITS: *'Hollywood Accounting' Comes Under Scrutiny From Inside and Outside Film Industry*

Continued from Page 11

film inspired by the memoirs of the late Jim R. Garrison, the former New Orleans district attorney who investigated the 1963 assassination of President John F. Kennedy, grossed more than $150 million but is also considered a money-loser. (An attorney for the studio, which is owned by Time Warner Inc., declined to comment.)

In response, Mr. Garrison's estate filed a class-action suit against Warner Brothers and the other major studios in November 1995, accusing them of violating federal antitrust laws by conspiring to hoard profits. The suit has opened a new legal front in the attacks on studio accounting.

In practice, the term "Hollywood accounting" has applied to two not-quite-parallel procedures that studios use to tell their financial stories.

One set of books is maintained according to general accounting principles accepted in other industries and is shown to studios' corporate overlords and shareholders. That is referred to as "financial accounting."

A second set of books, called "contractual accounting," comes into play when one of the big studios agrees to divide proceeds from a film among actors, directors, writers, animators, producers and other participants — after expenses, including distribution fees and stars' salaries, have been paid.

While all such participants have been paid a fee or salary for their work, their contracts typically guarantee many of them a share in these artificially defined "net profits."

Both the financial accounting and the contractual accounting practices of the studios are being questioned or challenged. But of the two, the contractual accounting system reflects most closely the rigid pecking order of the closed and power-conscious Hollywood society. As a result, it is the one seen as the most impervious to change.

"For most films, the net profit participants don't receive anything," Mr. Hacker said. "Of late, there has even been less of an opportunity."

According to Mark Weinstein, a professor at the University of Southern California, 10 percent to 20 percent of all films pay some net profits. Critics of the system say the true figure is less than 5 percent.

The suit by Mr. Garrison's estate contends that such accounting methods "could only be practiced in a company town like Hollywood, where a few major studios control 90 percent of the movie world's revenues, and that enormous economic leverage can be and is used to force compliance with contract terms that no one would sign under any other circumstances."

Not so, say studio executives. "I've been around this business for a good many years," said Bertram Fields, the attorney who is representing Paramount in the Garrison case. "I can tell you the allegations are way off the mark both factually and legally."

Others in Hollywood also argue that the current system is fair, saying that few actors deserve the $20 million that a Sylvester Stallone gets per picture, while a lesser-known actor, who is typically represented by an agent or attorney, gets what he or she deserves.

"You have no clout, and you should be grateful you get a contract," said Harold Vogel, an entertainment analyst with Cowen & Co. "It's not like they're stiffing people who are not getting paid."

With the average cost of making a Hollywood film now at $65 million, including $30 million in worldwide marketing costs, a star or director with a record of attracting throngs to theaters has the power to negotiate for large fees and a percentage of the gross revenues.

Because there is little profit in any but the biggest international hits, as soon as these players devour their portion of a film's proceeds, "they totally and completely destroy the net profit pool," said Peter Dekom, a Los Angeles entertainment lawyer.

The same high costs and seven-figure salaries have caused the studios' returns on investments to drop significantly, putting more pressure on studio executives to limit movie costs.

DreamWorks' new contracts, which could set a new industry standard, offer screenwriters a variety of ways to share in success.

First, they get a cut of the profits, calculated after the studio subtracts its distribution fee, overhead charges and actual costs.

Next, a writer who receives credit on a film also shares in a similar profit pool, but with a much smaller distribution fee deducted.

Finally, some writers can share in a profit pool with a reduced distribution fee for all live-action films produced and financed by DreamWorks during their tenure there. The studio has also created a bonus pool for animators.

LEGRAND

The Board of Directors met under the chairmanship of Mr François Grappotte in order to close the consolidated accounts for the year ending December 31, 1995.

Consolidated financial data (audited) (FF in millions)	1995	1994	Change
Net sales	11,028	10,370	+ 6.3 %
Net income, Group interest	923	785	+17.6 %
Net cash flow	1,882	1,642	+14.6 %
Capital expenditures	1,123	904	+24.2 %

At constant structure and exchange rates, net sales rose 9.4 % in 1995, with business outside France providing most of the impetus.

Legrand recently consolidated its international positions with the acquisition of Watt Stopper, the leading producer of occupancy sensors for lighting control in the United States.

Capital expenditures came to over 10 % of consolidated sales in 1995, and focused on several wide-reaching projects that included revamped product ranges in safety and power distribution. This more comprehensive product offering allows the Group to head into 1996 with confidence, despite the uncertain economic environment.

The Board will also submit to the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders to be held at Limoges on May 23, 1996 a resolution calling for the payment of a dividend of FF 7.65 per ordinary share and FF 12.24 per preferred share (ADP), compared with FF 6.65 and FF 10.64, respectively, in 1994. After deduction of the advance payment made on February 1, the balance of FF 4.30 per ordinary share and FF 6.88 per ADP will be made payable as of June 14, 1996.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION : Tel. : (33-1) 49 72 53 03

CURRENCY AND CAPITAL MARKET SERVICES

SURGE TRADING S.A.
surge trading
FOREX & FUTURES BROKERS
NET WORTH CHF3.000.000
24 HOUR DESK
21-23 Rue du Clos, CH-1211 GENEVA 6
Tel.: (41) 22-700 2051 Fax: (41) 22-700 2061
SEE US ON INTERNET - http://www.surgetrd.com

FOREX CAPITAL
MEMBER FIRM — COMPLIMENTARY REPORT
Simple, Effective Solutions For Making Money in Today's Currency Markets
This comprehensive FREE-REPORT, fully discloses proven trading techniques. Included are 18 year performance records with all supporting historical price data allowing complete performance verification.
PREPARE FOR TOMORROW'S MAJOR MARKET MOVES BY CALLING TOLL-FREE TODAY

Switzerland	1557233	U.K.	0800966632
Germany	0130829666	France	05902246
Netherlands	060220657	Belgium	080015880
Denmark	80016132	Ireland	1800559294
Greece	00800119213013	Italy	167875928
Sweden	020793158	Spain	900931032
Turkey	1950900279	Japan	0031126609
Singapore	8001202501	Hong Kong	8007209
Australia	1800125944	N. Zealand	0800441880
S. Africa	0800996337	Israel	1771503783
Cyprus	08096863	Thailand	001800120662059
Korea	0078148002633	Brazil	1955582578
Bermuda	1959910706	Mexico	958088784178

U.S. Toll Voice: 714-576-5820 U.S. Toll Fax: 714-576-5825

International Recruitment in the Financial Services Sector.
Visit our office in Cyberspace –
http://www.oconnell.co.uk/
Tel: 44 171 938 4779
Fax: 44 171 938 2815
mail@oconnell.co.uk
O'Connell associates

REHDER & PARTNER AG
YOUR SWISS BROKERAGE HOUSE FOR 1996
FUTURES, OPTIONS AND FOREX
ON VOLUMES GREATER THAN 350 LOTS R/T US$ 16.00 ROUNDTURN
ON VOLUMES GREATER THAN 1 000 LOTS R/T US$ 14.00 ROUNDTURN
INCLUDING ALL FEES
CALL 0041 42 42 15 42 OR FAX 0041 42 42 16 46
SENNWEIDSTRASSE 43, 6312 STEINHAUSEN-ZUG

For further details on how to place your listing contact:
WILL NICHOLSON in London
Tel.: (44) 171 836 48 02
Fax: (44) 171 240 2254
Herald Tribune

ESCORTS & GUIDES

BELGRAVIA ORCHIDS
LONDON PARIS CANNES GENEVA
Escort Agency Credit Cards Welcome
24/7 Travel Service Tel. London
0171 589 5237

EUROPEAN MODEL ESCORT SERVICE
Reservation worldwide: Throughout
FRANCE + ENGLAND + BENELUX
SWITZERLAND + ITALY + SPAIN
NORWAY + SWEDEN + GERMANY
DENMARK + AUSTRIA + JAPAN
HONG KONG + UNITED STATES
KOREA + SINGAPORE + KUWAIT
Office Vienna + + 43-1-7962158
Office London + + 44-89700070411

INTERNATIONAL ESCORTS
Service - Worldwide
Tel: 212-765-7286 New York, USA
Major Credit Cards Accepted

ARISTOCATS Escort Service
3 Shaftesbury St. London W1
0171 258 0090

CHELSEA ESCORT SERVICE
51 Beauchamp Place, London SW3.
Tel: 0171-584 4513

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

(Continued From Page 15)

VIENNA * PARIS * COTE D'AZUR
ZURICH * GENF * HIGH SOCIETY
International Escort & Travel Service
Vienna + + 43-1-535 41 04 all cards

MILAN EXCLUSIVE TOP ESCORT
& Travel Service. 39 (0)330609670

MILAN * ROME * BOLOGNA * PARIS
MADRID * LUGANO * MUNICH * WIEN
Cote d'Azur * Heathrow Escort Service.
Mob. 39/(0)348-2201882 Credit Cards

* GENEVA * PRETTY WOMAN
BASEL, LAUSANNE, MONTREUX
Call 022/3460089 Escort Agency
* ZURICH LUZERN 01/4632334

AMSTERDAM "DREAMS" ESCORTS
dinner date service for Him and Her.
+31 (0)20-64 02 111 / 64 02 666

* PARIS & LONDON * Cote d'Azur
EXCLUSIVE, ELEGANT & EDUCATED
Escort Service London (171) 384 5145

GENEVA *** NATASHA
Escort Service.
Tel. 022 / 920.14.50

ZURICH – GINA
Escort Service.
ZURICH 280 3808

MORRISON CLUB – VIENNA ESCORT
Service, 5., Reche Wiedner 2a.
0222/586 86 84.

FRANKFURT WIESBADEN
Mannheim Stuttgart Strassburg
Escort Service 0171 324 26 99

*** OLIVIA ***
Escort Service.
London 0171 376 1236. No cards

** EXECUTIVE CLUB **
LONDON ESCORT SERVICE
TEL: 0171 722 5008 Credit Cards

BLACK BEAUTY ESCORT SERVICE
LONDON HEATHROW GATWICK
TEL: UK 0181-906-8082 CREDIT CARDS

NEW FRANKFURT/MAIN
EXCLUSIVE ESCORT SERVICE
069-6031806 + 0172-9101805

JAPANESE / CHINESE / THAI
ESCORT SERVICE
LONDON 0171 225 3314

*** HARMONY HARMONY ***
Escort & Guide Services. English.
Cards. Tel: 908.818964 - 908.501790

MUNICH * WELCOME
ESCORT & GUIDE AGENCY.
CALL 089-91 23 14 or 0172-970 1643

FRANKFURT-WIESBADEN-MAINZ
Gabi's Escort Service
069-252520 & 0171-5311805

***** MADRID *****
TAO ESCORT SERVICE
BEFORE MIDNIGHT. Tel: 314 10 92

WARSAW ESCORT
AND TRAVEL SERVICE
Call (48) 22 619 20 34

LONDON * * * HEATHROW
EXCLUSIVE ESCORT SERVICE
0171 349 0837 or 0374 623 555

* GENEVA * PARIS *
BUTTERFLY Escort Service
Tel: 022 / 731 90 81

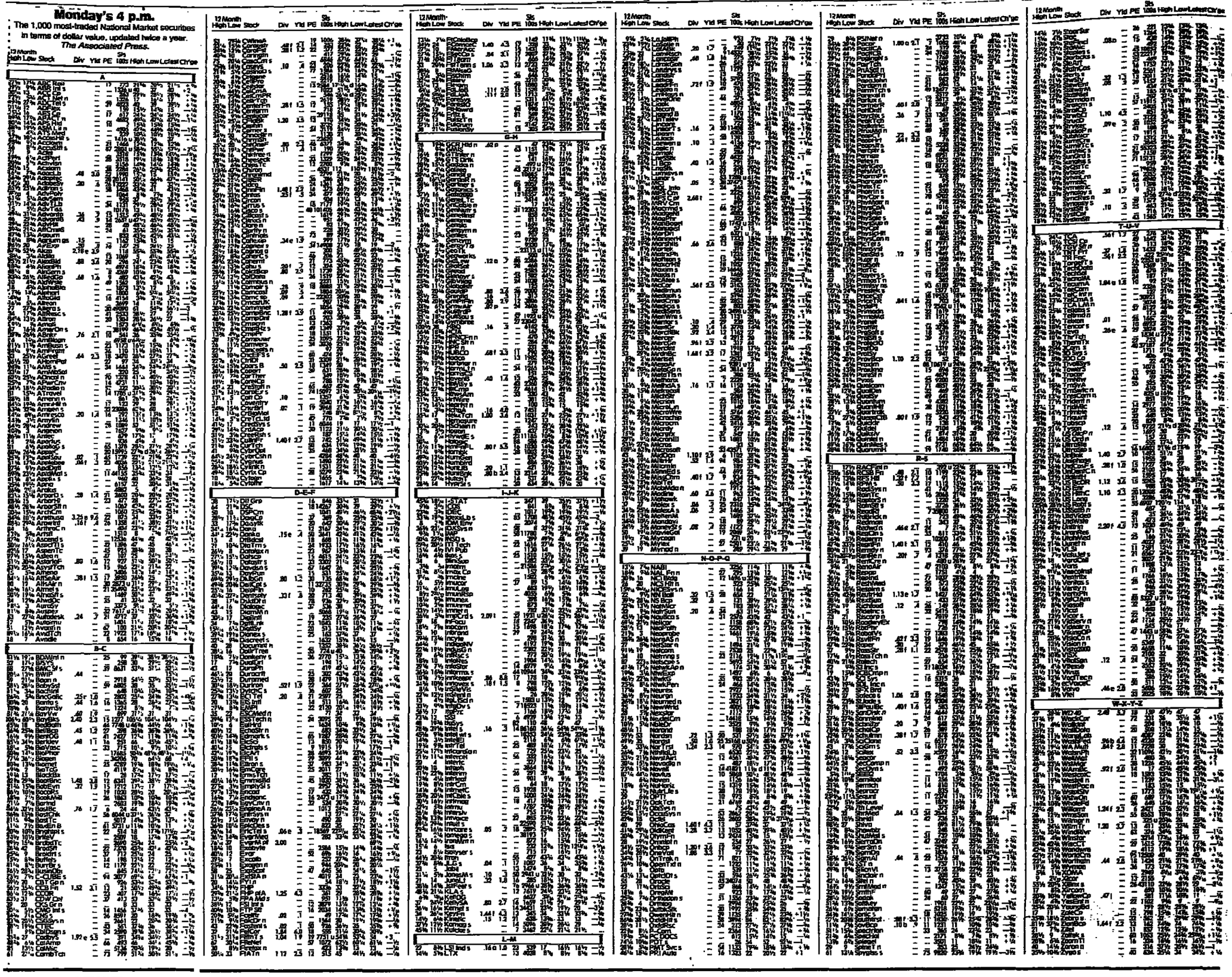
LONDON HEATHROW GATWICK
JAPANESE ESCORT SERVICE
0956 572 548

TO OUR READERS IN LUXEMBOURG
It's never been easier to subscribe and save.
Just call toll-free
0 800 2703

NASDAQ

Monday's 4 p.m.

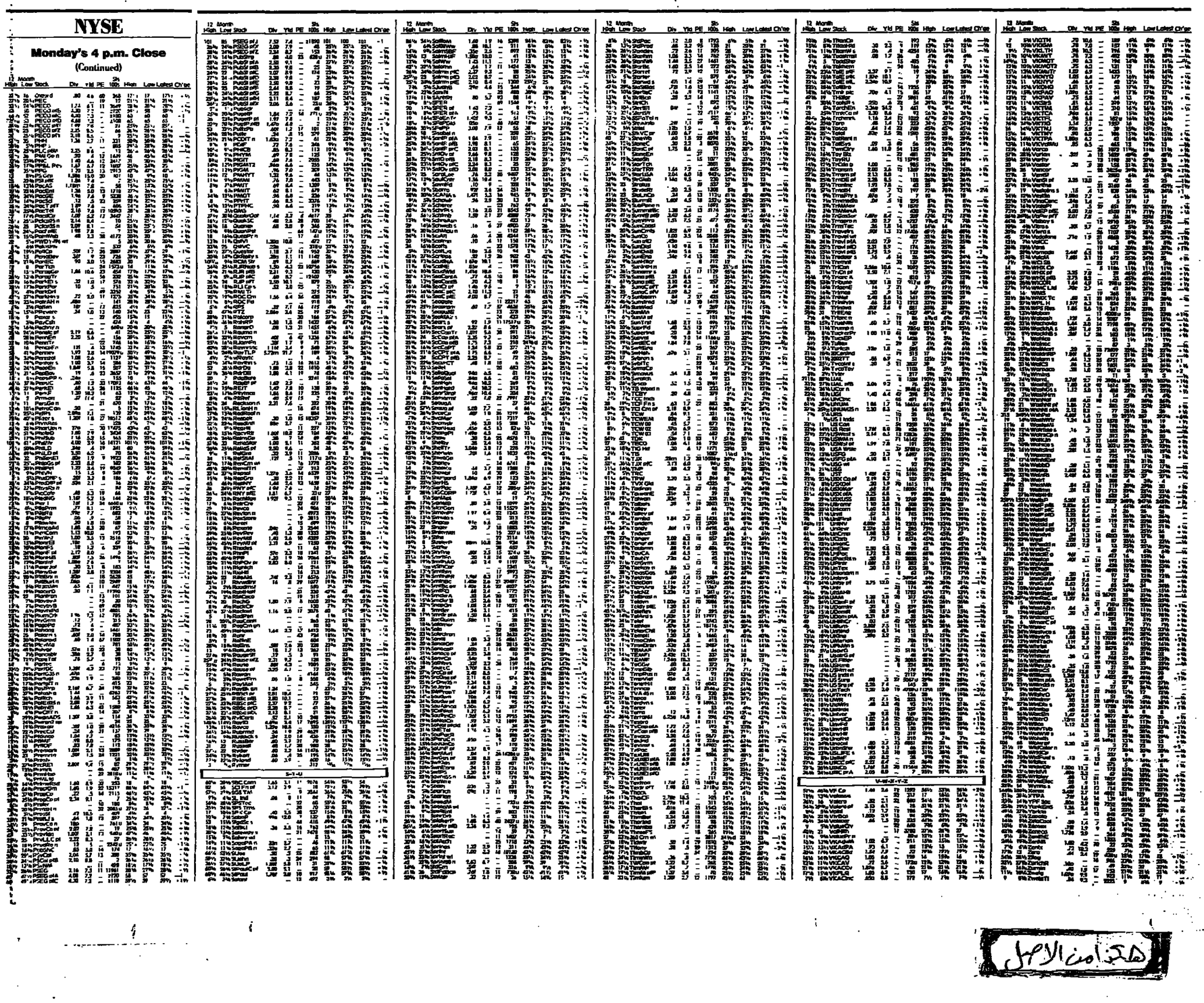
The 1,000 most-traded National Market securities in terms of dollar value, updated twice a year.
The Associated Press.



NYSE

Monday's 4 p.m. Close

(Continued)



Advertisement

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

March 4, 1996

For information on how to list your fund, fax Katy Houri at (33-1) 41 43 92 12.

The data ("the Data") in the list above ("the list") is the n.a.v. supplied by the fund groups ("the Fund Groups") listed therein. The data is delivered by each Fund Group to Micropal SA (Tel Paris 33-1-40-28-09-09), collated and reformatted into the List and then transmitted by Micropal to IHT. Micropal and IHT do not warrant the quality or accuracy of the List, the Data of the performance of rides of the Fund Groups and will not be liable for the List, the Data of Fund Groups to any extent. The List is not and shall not be deemed to be an offer by IHT or Micropal to sell securities or investments of any kind. Investments can fail as well as rise. Past performance does not guarantee future success. It is advisable to seek advice from a qualified independent adviser before investing.

Fund facts via fax.

The International Herald Tribune iFAXFUNDS service is an instant response fax service bringing you fund information 24 hours a day, 7 days a week from anywhere in the world.

1. Locate the five digit code for the corresponding group in the list above.
2. From the handset of your fax machine, dial (852) 172 75 545 if you are calling from outside HK, or 170 675 545 if you are calling from Hong Kong.
3. Follow the voice instruction, and input the five digit document code followed by the hatch (#) key.
4. Press the star (*) key to receive the document. You can retrieve up to five separate documents through only one access to the system.
5. Finally, after you hear the tone, press "start" on your fax machine and replace the handset. Your information will be delivered instantly.

THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

To subscribe in France just call, toll free, 05 437 437

WORLD ROUNDUP

Giants Match 49ers

FOOTBALL The New York Giants told the National Football League they will match the six-year, $16.45 million offer sheet tendered to running back Rodney Hampton by the San Francisco 49ers.

• The Chicago Bears signed wide receiver Curtis Conway to a four-year, $10 million contract. Conway, a restricted free agent, caught 62 passes for 1,037 yards and 12 touchdowns last season for the Bears. *(AP)*

Courier Ends Drought

TENNIS Jim Courier ended the run of qualifier Chris Woodruff with a 6-4, 6-3 victory in the final of the U.S. Indoor Tennis Championships in Philadelphia. The victory ended Courier's five-month stretch without a title. *(Reuters)*

Minardi Switches Drivers

FORMULA ONE Giancarlo Fisichella, 23, will replace Taki Inoue of Japan on the Minardi Ford team in Sunday's Australian Grand Prix, the team said Monday. The team said Inoue had sponsorship problems and it had decided to give the Italian, the team's former test driver, his debut in the first race of the 1996 world championship. *(Reuters)*

Ramprakash Joins Cup

CRICKET England was given clearance by World Cup officials Monday to call up batsman Mark Ramprakash as a replacement for the injured Neil Fairbrother. *(Reuters)*

South African Sets Record

SWIMMING Penny Heyns of South Africa broke the women's 100-meter breaststroke world record Monday. Heyns, swimming in a heat at the South African National Championships, clocked one minute 7.46 seconds, beating the previous record of 1:07.69 set by Samantha Riley of Australia, in September 1994. *(Reuters)*

The Associated Press

Penny Heyns is congratulated after breaking the world record.

Case of the Dead Dog

DOG SLEDDING Rick Swenson, a five-time winner of the Iditarod Trail Sled Dog race in Alaska, could be out of this year's race under the new "dead dog rule."

A 3-year-old female on Swenson's sled died and the rule would disqualify any musher who loses an animal during the race. But organizers said its interpretation is subject to some latitude, hinging on whether the death was preventable.

Jack Berry was the leader at the Skwenta checkpoint, 100 miles (160 kilometers) from Wasilla where the race started Sunday. *(AP)*

Richardson Leads West Indies' Victory

Reuters

WORLD CUP CRICKET

JAIPUR, India — Richie Richardson, under pressure as captain and batsman, rose to the occasion with an outstanding 93 not out as West Indies beat Australia by four wickets Monday in a World Cup Group A game.

Richardson, supported by Brian Lara with a fluent 60, carried West Indies to a desperately needed success. They scored 232 runs for six wickets in reply to Australia's 229 for six from its full quota of 50 overs.

Fielding all but one of the team involved in the shock 73-run defeat by Kenya last Thursday, West Indies reached their target with seven balls in a tense match they could ill afford to lose.

Richardson, who admitted that the Kenyan result had humiliated his team and was the worst experience of his life, responded with his best one-day innings in years after Lara had departed with the score at 113.

But it was not until Jimmy Adams hammered Damien Fleming for successive fours in the penultimate over that West Indies made the game safe and ensured a quarter-final against South Africa in Karachi, barring another unlikely victory by Kenya, which plays Sri Lanka in Kandy on Wednesday.

Australia's quarterfinal opponents in Madras, India, will be the losers of Wednesday's game between Pakistan and New Zealand.

The top scorer on a field that did not encourage fluent stroke play was Australia's Ricky Ponting, who made a superb 102, but Richardson's obvious determination ultimately swung the issue.

West Indies, which needed 30 off the last five overs, was also helped by a reshuffled batting order which had Adams at No. 8.

The sloppy, unprofessional cricket that put them in trouble against the Kenyans was barely evident at any stage, although the early overs of their innings promised little.

The makeshift opening pair of Courtney Browne and Sherwin Campbell was back in the pavilion inside seven overs. Campbell nicked a good delivery from Damien Fleming to wicket keeper Ian Healy with only one run on the board and Browne was run out for 10.

That brought Richardson to the crease to join Lara and, with spinner Shane Warne bowling for Australia as early as the 13th over, a fascinating game entered its crucial phase.

Lara was typically flamboyant, but after racing to his first 50 of the tournament he skied Mark Waugh to deep square-leg where Glenn McGrath took a good running catch.

Lara's 70-ball innings had given the West Indians some momentum and Richardson capitalized. He made his runs off 132 balls including 10 fours and a six, which represented the turning point of the game.

The Antiguan swung the ball high toward the mid-wicket boundary where Ponting took a brilliant catch, only to topple back over the advertising boards with the ball still in his hands. Richardson and his team fully exploited this good fortune.

Ponting's innings offered a glimpse of what lies in store for Australia's opponents. Slightly built and nimble on his feet, he scores his runs rapidly and plays with the assurance of a veteran.

His only escape came on 45 when a mix-up with Steve Waugh over a quick single would have proved fatal had Richardson's underarm throw from less than four meters (13 feet) hit the stumps.

Not many batsmen take on the West Indian pace attack without a helmet, let alone a 21-year-old who made his test debut just months ago, yet the Tasmanian treated Ian Bishop as if he were a club bowler.

His 100 arrived when he clipped Curtly Ambrose for three, although he was run out on the next ball as Australia came close to matching its five run-outs against India a week ago.

Reuters

Ricky Ponting, left, of Australia just beats a run-out attempt by Courtney Browne, the West Indies' wicketkeeper.

UEFA Agrees To Scrap Some Transfer Fees

Reuters

UEFA, the governing body of European soccer, has confirmed that it will scrap its transfer system in addition to accepting a limit the number of European Union players in teams playing in its competitions, the European Commission said Monday.

The move resulted from pressure by the EU after a ruling by the European Court of Justice last December that outlawed UEFA's transfer system and its limits on foreign EU players.

A commission spokesman said a letter from UEFA said: "We are writing to confirm that the transfer system for out-of-contract players moving across frontiers in the European Economic Area is no longer applicable and will not be enforced."

The area comprises the 15 EU states, Norway, Liechtenstein and Iceland.

The commission's spokesman said the letter satisfied its demands. The spokesman said the letter also confirmed that "the previous obligation to pay compensation no longer applies."

A UEFA spokesman said: "This is only confirming in writing what has been said already which is that UEFA will stick to the law. UEFA has never had any intention not to stick to the law.

"We tried to get the best possible solution for all our 49 member associations. Further discussions will be held with FIFPRO (the international players' union), the EU and others so a new transfer system can be established."

UEFA said that a voluntary agreement by clubs to retain the 3+2 restriction for the rest of this season's European club competitions would remain in place.

• German police said Monday they had tightened security around Tuesday's UEFA Cup soccer match between Bayern Munich and Nottingham Forest after detaining more than 20 English hooligans at the weekend.

Drunken Forest fans picked fights in bars, scuffled with police and attacked passersby in the Bavarian capital's pedestrian zone, the Munich police said.

An undercover policeman was hurt when fans tossed him onto the tracks in a metro station. In the trendy Schwabing district, 13 rowdy Britons taunted a customer and started a brawl when the owner tried to eject them with tear gas.

Togo's Olympic Hopeful

Swimmer Only Learned How 2 Years Ago

By David Gonzalez
New York Times Service

NEW YORK —John Dagbovi Senakwami is an unlikely Olympian.

The music teacher, 30, plans to compete in the freestyle and butterfly events at the Summer Games. He's representing Togo, his West African homeland, not known as the birthplace of swim champs.

One more thing. He learned how to swim only two years ago.

"For the first time, Togo is sending a swimmer to the Olympic games," said Senakwami, who is on leave from the Boys Choir of Harlem while he trains full time for the Atlanta games. "Which is historic. Which is me."

Senakwami is as serious about his dream as he is spartan about his swim-eat-sleep existence. A Bronx health club lets him use its pool for free. He gave up his apartment to live rent-free in a church rectory — Our Lady of Victory — sleeping on a blanket on the floor.

He ends each day reading inspirational books ("Be The Person You Were Meant to Be" and "Swimming Even Faster") and listening to ragtime tunes that quicken his heartbeat and spark visions of Olympic victory.

"I know the reality," he said. "But that doesn't prevent me from seeing myself winning. You hear the crowd scream. I break into tears. It's almost like 'Yes! I did it!' "

When he arrived in the Bronx in 1987, the closest he got to water was at the car wash where he worked. He traded suds for song, first at various Catholic schools and later at the Boys Choir, where he became the conductor of the prep, or junior, choir.

He said he had always envisioned himself as a swimmer, though his only childhood attempt to sneak into a pool ended with him thrashing about and gulping water.

"I'm from Togo, where swimming is a luxury," he said. "The only pools were at hotels, and they were extremely expensive. I also heard stories about people going to the beach and drowning. There was not the time, money or courage to do it there."

In the Bronx, he found the courage.

He took lessons at a health club. A school friend took him to the pool at Manhattan's Asphalt Green, where he learned that Olympic contenders worked out there. His friend joked that Senakwami, too, was shooting for the Olympics.

Senakwami began wondering. "I was seriously thinking about how far I could take this swimming," he said. "This is it. I was going. This is what would take me to the Olympic Games."

Hours later at the beach, he almost drowned.

UNDETERRED, Senakwami embarked on a strict regimen, balancing his unpredictable work hours with swim training. Friends and co-workers humored him. Peter Kiernan, the swim coach at Lehman College, allowed him to train with the school's team. There, Senakwami met John Collins, a bona fide Olympic coach with the gold medals to prove it. He impressed Collins with his heart, if not his technique.

"He doesn't have any real clue," Collins said, nodding toward Senakwami as he swam endless laps in the Lehman pool. "He'd amaze me if he made any of the time standards. What impresses me about him is his determination and honest approach."

One way or another Senakwami said he'll be in Atlanta. Even if he does not meet the time standards, his country is entitled to send six athletes.

Music's on his mind when he's in the water. The same tempos he taught to children, he now plays in his mind to pace his breathing and strokes. Joplin's "Maple Leaf Rag" is a favorite.

"It's such a victorious piece for me," he said. "I consider it my hope."

It's one of the first tapes he bought when he came to the Bronx. The tape will be in his gym bag when he goes to Atlanta.

Who knows what else will be there when he returns.

South Americans Bound for Games

Reuters

BUENOS AIRES — Brazil and Argentina both guaranteed themselves a place in the Olympic soccer tournament when they each won their second games in the four-team final pool of the South American qualifying tournament.

Brazil beat Uruguay, 3-1. Juninho put Brazil ahead after 33 minutes. Beto scored the second four minutes later, then Juninho scored again, with a low drive, in the 67th minute. Andres Fleurquin replied for Uruguay in the 80th minute.

Argentina beat Venezuela, 2-0. Hernan Crespo scored the first in the 70th and Claudio Lopez the second in the 88th minute. Brazil, which beat Venezuela, 5-0, in its opening game, and Argentina, which beat Uruguay, 2-0, both have six points. They must finish in the first two places whatever happens in the last round of games on Wednesday.

In Brazil, the volatile striker Edmundo was sent off for the second time in three weeks as Corinthians lost, 3-1, to Palmeiras, the leader, in the São Paulo championship on the weekend. Edmundo was dismissed early in the second half, one minute after he had scored his seventh goal of the year, for punching an opponent in the back as the two tussled for the ball.

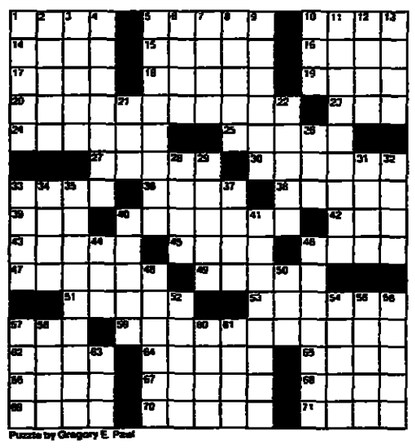
Reuters

Roberto da Silva hugging Juninho.

CROSSWORD

ACROSS
1 Reply to an insult
5 Fleece
10 On vacation
14 Prefix with scope
15 Robert of "G.E. College Bowl"
16 Toasty
17 Stratford's river
18 Jargon
19 Philosopher Hoffer
20 Franklin aphorism
23 Gilbert & Sullivan princess
24 Grab
25 Cagney's portrayer on 80's TV
27 Leading
30 Pirate's punishment
33 Ski lift
36 Capn currency
38 Hardly Mr. Cool
39 Looking peaked
40 Marzipan ingredients
42 Command to Rover
43 Intestine part
45 Practice pugilism
46 Extorted from
47 Is hip
48 Actor Martin
51 "Peter and the Wolf" bird
53 Protracted battles
57 Conclude, with "up"
59 Reply to a boaster
62 Miss Marple discovery
64 Motionless
65 Swenson of "Benson"
66 City south of Lillehammer
67 Comedienne Fields
68 Change course
69 Hoof it
70 Late bloomer
71 French 101 verb

DOWN
1 Shoe covers
2 "Rosemary's Baby" author
3 Redolence
4 *Stickum*
5 Beach memento
6 Abuse
7 Thus
8 Beside
9 Update, as a story
10 Overwhelm
11 Shermanism
12 Waterless
13 Community org.
21 First person in Bavaria
22 Dublin-born dramatist
26 Dallas-to-Austin dir.
28 Prepares to fire
29 Eye soothers
31 175-year-old canal
32 Hightailed it
33 Quirks
34 Gale
35 Night watchman's cry
37 Penned course: Abbr.
40 Fear and trepidation
41 Oscar winner Mame, 1931
44 "Put —— Happy Face"
46 Apiary unit
48 Soft drink brand
50 Singer Damone
52 Some choristers
54 Old World animal with a ringed tail
55 Gung-ho
56 Frame score
57 Flatboat
58 "Lohengrin" miss
60 Eartha of song
61 Tennis's Nastase
63 Stir-fry fryer



Puzzle by Gregory E. Paul

Solution to Puzzle of March 4

S	P	O	R	T		I	T	E	M		A	T	O	M
O	L	D	E	R		F	O	R	E		S	A	V	E
N	A	O	M	I		S	T	A	N	D	S	P	A	T
S	T	R	I	V	E		A	S	T	I		E	T	E
		S	I	N	G	L	E	H	A	N	D	E	D	
W	A	S	S	A	I	L			O	N	A			
E	V	A			D	O	U	B	L	E	P	A	R	K
S	E	R	A			A	T	L			A	B	I	E
T	R	I	P	L	E	T	A	I	L			E	L	Y
		I	O	N			M	O	D	U	L	E	S	
H	O	M	E	R	S	I	M	P	S	O	N			
O	F	A		A	I	D	A		E	L	M	I	R	A
S	T	R	A	N	G	E	R	S		L	A	T	I	N
T	E	L	L		N	A	I	L		E	D	I	C	T
S	N	A	P		S	L	A	Y		D	E	S	K	S

TWA
TRANS WORLD AIRLINES
We're up to something good.

Norman Uses His Head to Win Doral

By Larry Dorman
New York Times Service

MIAMI — For much of his career, Greg Norman has won golf tournaments with macho golf, sometimes coming from behind with stunning final-round charges, other times going away with a dismissive flick of the putter.

But Sunday, on a windswept and rain-specked day on the Blue Monster course at the Doral Country Club, it was different. Calm and composed, Norman, 41, used his head to conquer the best field of the year with deadly effectiveness.

The man in the black Akubra hat won the Doral-Ryder Open for the third time by outthinking everyone and by patiently and meticulously closing the deal.

Norman's final round of 66 gave him a total of 269, 19 under par and two strokes better than Vijay Singh, who shot 68, and Michael Bradley, who shot 66.

"I wasn't hitting the ball that crisp, I wasn't playing all that well," Norman said. "But the mental aspect of the game is what did it for me. You have to figure out how to get the job done when you're not really playing at your best."

That is precisely what Norman did. With roars exploding all around him — some from sheer wonder at the titanic length of Singh's drives, others from disbelief at the way Bradley, 29 and a non-winner, was hanging in and holing out — Norman never flinched.

It used to be that players could count on Norman to be the one who would make the mistake under pressure. As late as last year he finished second here to Nick Faldo after pulling a 6-iron into the lake left of the 18th green.

No more. Through the first six holes of the final round, he hadn't made a birdie. By then, Singh had taken the lead with a birdie at the sixth. The Shark, whose modus operandi has always been to attack, waited, unruffled.

"I knew there would be some birdies to come on the back nine," he said, "and I just kept telling myself, 'Be patient. It'll come.' "

Ben Crenshaw had noticed something different in Norman's demeanor, stretching over part of last year.

"When you see what he's done, as consistent as he's been, you know that he's got to be doing a little bit of everything right," Crenshaw said. "This game is so elusive, I have to believe that his sustained play is very much due to his mental capability."

As Norman was settling over a 20-foot birdie putt at the 14th hole, tied with Bradley and one ahead of Singh, a huge roar came from the 15th, where Bradley had just holed a 15-footer — for par.

"I heard the cheer and thought that he had birdied the hole," Norman said. "But I thought to myself, 'Look, just stay right where you are right now, just stay in the present and hit a solid putt and just keep your own momentum going.'

He made that putt for birdie to take a lead that he never relinquished.

When Norman missed a shot, he missed it to the correct side of the green. He didn't get bothered. He took just 23 putts all day, 101 for the week. Those two numbers are largely responsible for the $324,000 first-place check he won.

But more important than the numbers is the concept: Norman came here without all his weapons and still won the golf tournament because he has developed a new one, the one that sits beneath that big, black Akubra hat.

Gary I. Rothstein/The Associated Press

Greg Norman swinging to a final round 66 and 19-under par total of 269.

SPORTS

Oilers Greet Gretzky With A KO Punch

The Associated Press

Back in Edmonton, this time with the St. Louis Blues, Wayne Gretzky was knocked out by an elbow from Kelly Buchberger.

"He was out cold," the Blues' coach, Mike Keenan, said after his team's 4-3 victory Sunday. "There's no question about it. He was pretty groggy when we came in at the end of the period. He looks better to me now."

NHL ROUNDUP

Gretzky suffered what doctors described as a mild concussion. He probably will return to St. Louis for further tests, and it was not immediately clear how long he will be sidelined.

Gretzky was elbowed by Buchberger at 6:33 of the second period and left for the dressing room clinging to the shoulders of his new teammates.

Gretzky, who had led the Oilers to four Stanley Cups in the 1980s, had played just one game with the Blues since being traded Tuesday from the Los Angeles Kings for three players and two draft choices.

Igor Kravchuk, a defenseman, scored the game-winner for St. Louis at 10:04 of the third.

Canucks 3, Sabres 0 Alexander Mogilny also paid a visit to an old club. On his first visit to Buffalo since the trade that sent him to Vancouver last summer, he scored in the first minute of the game, his 52d of the season.

"It was nice to come to a building where you played for six years and get the game-winner," said Mogilny, who scored 211 goals as a Sabre.

Jets 7, Islanders 5 Keith Tkachuk's 39th goal of the season started a three-goal burst to lead visiting Winnipeg over New York for its fifth straight victory.

Igor Korolev and Mike Stapleton also scored in the third period as Winnipeg overcame a 5-4 deficit.

Flames 5, Sharks 1 In San Jose, Theoren Fleury scored just 53 seconds into the game to give Calgary the lead, then scored a power-play goal to give the Flames a 3-1 lead in the third period.

Red Wings 6, Blackhawks 2 In Chicago, Vladimir Konstantinov had a goal and two assists as Detroit tied a club record with its 47th victory.

Lightning 2, Mighty Ducks 2 Paul Kariya and Joe Sacco scored two minutes apart early in the third period and rallied Anaheim to a tie.

Avalanche 4, Maple Leafs 0 In Denver, Patrick Roy recorded his 30th career shutout as Colorado handed Toronto its eighth straight loss.

In a game reported in Monday's late edition:

Capitals 3, Flyers 0 Jim Carey stopped 27 shots and posted his second shutout in as many days as Washington beat visiting Philadelphia and extended its unbeaten streak to four.

Perry Mah/Reuters

Wayne Gretzky receiving aid from a St. Louis trainer after he was decked by Edmonton's Kelly Buchberger.

Rockets' Firepower Downs Lakers, 111-107

The Associated Press

Hakeem Olajuwon and the Houston Rockets outlasted Magic Johnson and the Los Angeles Lakers, 111-107, to win their fifth straight and snap a four-game losing streak at the Forum dating back to 1993.

"It was definitely a big win for us," said Olajuwon, who had 29 points, 13 rebounds, six assists and three blocked shots.

NBA ROUNDUP

Johnson had 14 points, five assists and seven rebounds. He played 26 minutes in his second game back after a strained right calf sidelined him for four games.

"I don't think either of us wants to play the other in the playoffs," Johnson said of the Rockets. "It would be a drag-out, sock-it-out series. They are the two-time defending champions for a reason."

Johnson also said that he was going to take himself out of the running for one of the final two spots on the U.S. Olympic team, because he wanted to spend time with his family this summer, and because he didn't want to create a controversy over who was picked for the team.

Kenny Smith came off the Rockets' bench to nail 6-of-7 from 3-point range and score 21 points. Sam Cassell added 24 points.

Cassell said after the game that he may have arthroscopic surgery on his inflamed right elbow soon so he can be ready for the playoffs. Nick Van Exel led the Lakers with 21 points, and Eddie Jones had 20.

Knicks 109, Warriors 94 New York avoided matching its longest losing streak in six years, beating Golden State to end the slide at five games. John Starks led New York with 21 points. B.J Armstrong had 20 points for Golden State.

Raptors 100, Cavaliers 89 Tracy Murray scored a career-high 29 points as Toronto beat injury-ravaged Cleveland to end a seven-game losing streak. The Raptors also got 24 points from the rookie Damon Stoudamire. Chris Mills scored 24 and Dan Majerle 22 for the Cavs.

Pacers 103, Hornets 100 Reggie Miller scored 11 of his 31 points as Indiana rallied in the final period for its sixth consecutive victory and the 800th for Coach Larry Brown.

Timberwolves 89, Heat 87 Isaiah Rider, who was late for the team's warmup and benched for the start of the game, scored 30 points and had a career-high 15 rebounds.

Bullets 106, Kings 98 Mitch Richmond's 35 points and the addition of Bobby Hurley to the starting lineup couldn't stop Sacramento from losing for the 13th time in 14 games.

In a game reported in Monday's later editions:

Suns 121, Mavericks 114 Charles Barkley scored 26 points in just 27 minutes, and rookie Michael Finley added 20 points for Phoenix.

SCOREBOARD

BASKETBALL

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

ATLANTIC DIVISION

	W	L	Pct	GB
Orlando	43	15	.741	—
New York	38	24	.579	9½
Miami	27	32	.458	16½
Washington	25	33	.431	18
New Jersey	24	33	.421	18½
Boston	20	38	.345	23
Philadelphia	11	45	.196	31

CENTRAL DIVISION

x-Chicago	52	6	.897	—
Indiana	38	20	.655	14
Cleveland	33	24	.579	18½
Atlanta	32	25	.561	19½
Detroit	30	26	.536	21
Charlotte	28	29	.491	23½
Milwaukee	21	35	.375	30
Toronto	15	41	.268	36

WESTERN CONFERENCE

MIDWEST DIVISION

	W	L	Pct	GB
Utah	39	17	.696	—
San Antonio	38	18	.679	1
Houston	39	20	.661	1½
Denver	24	32	.429	15
Dallas	20	37	.351	19½
Minnesota	18	39	.316	21½
Vancouver	11	44	.200	27½

PACIFIC DIVISION

Seattle	45	12	.789	—
L.A. Lakers	34	21	.618	9
Phoenix	29	28	.509	16
Sacramento	25	30	.455	19
Golden State	26	32	.448	19½
Portland	25	33	.431	20
L.A. Clippers	19	36	.345	26

x-clinched playoff spot

SUNDAY'S RESULTS

Phoenix	39	29	27	26—121
Dallas	33	26	25	30—114

P: Finley 8-15 4-5 20; Barkley 10-18 6-6 26. D: McCloud 8-22 2-2 23; Dumas 9-16 1-3 20. Rebounds—Phoenix 65 (Barkley 13), Dallas 49 (Jackson 13). Assists—Phoenix 29 (Johnson 11), Dallas 20 (Kidd 9).

Toronto	27	32	18	23—100
Cleveland	29	19	26	24— 99

T: Murray 12-15 0-0 29, Stoudamire 10-18 1-1 24, Wright 7-11 5-6 20; C: Mills 9-15 6-8 24, Majerle 9-20 2-3 22. Rebounds—Toronto 37 (Miller, Christie 5), Cleveland 34 (Hill 8). Assists—Toronto 24 (Christie 6), Cleveland 18 (Cratty 6).

Charlotte	38	17	33	28—106
Indiana	34	21	23	25—103

C: L.Johnson 9-20 5-6 24, Rice 7-15 0-0 20; I: Smits 10-18 3-4 23, Miller 9-15 11-12 31. Rebounds—Charlotte 42 (Geiger 10), Indiana 49 (D.Davis 14). Assists—Charlotte 22 (Anderson 9), Indiana 26 (Jackson 12).

Houston	31	28	28	24—111
L.A. Lakers	21	27	30	29—107

H: Olajuwon 12-17 5-7 29, Cassell 10-16 1-2 24; L.A.: Jones 8-13 1-4 20, Van Exel 6-13 5-6 21. Rebounds—Houston 45 (Olajuwon 12), Los Angeles 48 (Campbell 11). Assists—Houston 35 (Cassell 11), Los Angeles 21 (Johnson 5).

Miami	18	27	28	22—97
Minnesota	28	28	20	21—89

M: Thomas 8-16 4-6 20, Chapman 7-15 5-5 23; M: Guglietta 7-15 3-6 17, Rider 12-19 5-6 30. Rebounds—Miami 45 (Mourning 8), Minnesota 63 (Rider 15). Assists—Miami 22 (Hardaway 12), Minnesota 18 (Webb 8).

Golden State	16	23	30	25— 94
New York	28	24	28	19—189

G: Smith 4-11 1-3 10, Sprewell 4-11 6-6 14; N.Y.: Davis 7-13 2-2 16, Starks 7-15 4-4 21. Rebounds—Golden State 51 (Smith 12), New York 54 (Mason 13). Assists—Golden State 14 (Coles 5), New York 29 (Ward 7).

Washington	28	28	33	19—108
Sacramento	29	25	24	21— 99

W: Howard 9-18 4-5 22, Chenery 9-16 4-4 25; S: Grant 5-13 4-7 14, Richmond 15-25 1-2 35. Rebounds—Washington 39 (Howard 10), Sacramento 45 (Polynice 9). Assists—Washington 30 (B.Price 12), Sacramento 22 (Edney 10).

Top 25 Weekly Results

How the top 25 teams in The Associated Press' college basketball poll fared last week: 1, Kentucky (26-1) beat Auburn 88-73; beat Vanderbilt 101-63. 2, Massachusetts (28-1) beat St. Joseph's 68-66, OT; beat No. 21 Louisville 62-59. 3, Kansas (24-3) beat Missouri 89-65; lost to Oklahoma 85-79; 4, Connecticut (27-2) beat Rutgers 78-66; beat Seton Hall 87-58. 5, Purdue (25-0) beat Minnesota 67-61; beat Northwestern 79-56.

6, Villanova (24-3) beat Boston College 76-71; lost to No. 8 Georgetown 106-68. 7, Cincinnati (22-0) beat No. 14 Memphis 71-66; lost to Marquette 74-72. 8, Georgetown (24-6) lost to Providence 84-77; beat No. 6 Villanova 106-68. 9, Texas Tech (25-1) beat Rice 84-70. 10, Utah (23-5) beat Brigham Young 96-85.

11, Arizona (23-5) beat Washington State 72-62; beat Washington 67-65. 12, Penn State (20-5) beat Northwestern 78-62; lost to Minnesota 65-60. 13, Wake Forest (20-5) beat No. 19 North Carolina 84-60; beat North Carolina State 72-70. 14, Memphis (21-4) lost to No. 7 Cincinnati 71-66; beat Tulane 86-75. 15, Syracuse (22-7) beat St. John's 92-79; beat Notre Dame 71-67.

16, Virginia Tech (22-4) beat Xavier, Ohio 78-61; beat Dayton 73-54. 17, UCLA (21-7) beat Oregon State 68-66; beat Oregon 77-71. 18, Georgia Tech (20-10) beat Florida State 83-68; beat Clemson 87-74. 19, North Carolina (20-9) lost to No. 13 Wake Forest 84-60; beat Duke 84-78. 20, Iowa (21-7) beat Wisconsin 69-54; beat Ohio State 73-64.

21, Louisville (19-10) lost to Marquette 80-79, 2OT; lost to No. 2 Massachusetts 62-59. 22, Wisconsin-Green Bay (25-3) beat Loyola, Ill. 58-48; lost to Detroit 56-50. 23, Iowa State (20-8) lost to Kansas State 92-87, OT; beat Colorado 74-65. 24, George Washington (20-6) beat Xavier, Ohio 81-77; beat Rhode Island 76-72; lost to St. Joseph's 86-82. 25, Stanford (17-8) lost to California 85-69.

Major College Scores

SUNDAY'S RESULTS

Arizona 67, Washington 65
Boston College 73, Rutgers 72
California 85, Stanford 69
Georgia Tech 87, Clemson 74
Illinois 73, Michigan 62
Nebraska 70, Kansas St. 66
North Carolina 84, Duke 79
Oklahoma St. 51, Missouri 49
Pacific 80, UC Irvine 74
San Jose St. 90, Cal St.-Fullerton 80
St. John's 74, Pittsburgh 68
Xavier, Ohio 76, Duquesne 75

TOURNAMENTS

COLONIAL ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION
Semifinals
N.C.-Wilmington 59, Old Dominion 39
Va. Commonwealth 75, East Carolina 68

METRO ATLANTIC CONFERENCE
Semifinals
Canisius 63, Iona 62
Fairfield 70, Niagara 67

MID-CONTINENT CONFERENCE
First Round
Cent. Connecticut St. 85, Mo.-Kansas City 83
E. Illinois 59, Buffalo 55
Valparaiso 118, Chicago St. 83
W. Illinois 68, Youngstown St. 48

MIDWESTERN CONFERENCE
Semifinals
Detroit 56, Wis.-Green Bay 58
N. Illinois 95, Ill.-Chicago 60

MISSOURI VALLEY CONFERENCE
Semifinals
Bradley 64, SW Missouri St. 62
Tulsa 69, Illinois St. 52

NORTH ATLANTIC CONFERENCE
Semifinals
Boston U. 66, Maine 64
Drexel 84, Towson St. 74

PATRIOT LEAGUE
Semifinals
Colgate 67, Bucknell 61
Holy Cross 68, Army 65

SOUTHERN CONFERENCE
Championship
W. Carolina 69, Davidson 68

SUN BELT CONFERENCE
Semifinals
Ark.-Little Rock 67, Jacksonville 60
New Orleans 75, SW Louisiana 71, 2OT

WEST COAST CONFERENCE
Semifinals
Gonzaga 76, Pepperdine 48
Portland 65, San Diego 52

HOCKEY

NHL Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

ATLANTIC DIVISION

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
N.Y. Rangers	35	17	12	82	226	178
Florida	35	20	8	78	209	182
Philadelphia	32	19	12	76	216	172
Washington	31	25	8	70	181	167
Tampa Bay	29	25	9	67	194	199
New Jersey	29	25	8	66	164	150
N.Y. Islanders	18	37	8	44	183	247

NORTHEAST DIVISION

Pittsburgh	38	21	4	80	283	219
Montreal	30	27	7	67	210	203
Boston	27	27	8	62	211	214
Hartford	26	29	7	59	183	199
Buffalo	26	30	7	59	186	193
Ottawa	12	48	3	27	147	237

WESTERN CONFERENCE

CENTRAL DIVISION

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
x-Detroit	47	12	4	98	241	140
Chicago	33	21	11	77	219	175
St. Louis	27	24	12	66	172	181
Winnipeg	28	30	4	60	215	220
Toronto	25	30	10	60	187	199
Dallas	20	31	12	52	186	216

PACIFIC DIVISION

Colorado	37	18	10	84	257	183
Vancouver	26	24	15	67	233	216
Calgary	25	28	11	61	191	193
Los Angeles	19	32	15	53	210	245
Anaheim	23	35	6	52	179	208
Edmonton	22	35	7	51	178	243
San Jose	14	44	6	34	197	279

x-clinched playoff spot

SUNDAY'S RESULTS

Winnipeg	3	1	3—7
N.Y. Islanders	5	0	0—5

First Period: NY, Schneider 11 (Clark, McInnis). 2, W-Stapleton 7 (Shannon, Turcotte) (pp). 3, W-Numminen 8 (Tkachuk). 4, W-Numminen 9 (Tkachuk). 6, NY, Green 28 (Clark, Polity) (pp). 5, NY, Polity 28 (McInnis, Clark) (pp). 7, NY, Polity 29 (King). 8, NY, Polity 30 (Clark, Green). Second Period: W-Eastwood 9 (Shannon, Muni). Third Period: 10, W-Tkachuk 39 (Zhamnov, Olczyk). 11, W-Korolev 17 (Manson, Olczyk). 12, W-Stapleton 8 (King) (sh). Shots on goal: W- 9-9-10—28. NY 12-6-6—24. Goalies: W-Khabibulin, Roussel. NY, Soderstrom.

Philadelphia	0	0	0—0
Washington	1	2	0—3

First Period: W-Gonchar 10 (Nelson, Hucker). Second Period: W-Konowalchuk 22 (Juneau, Cole) (pp). 3, W-Kaminski 1 (Nelson, Johnson). Third Period: None. Shots on goal: P- 3-16-8—27. W- 5-5-8—18. Goalies: P-Hextall. W-Carey.

Vancouver	1	0	2—3
Buffalo	0	0	0—0

First Period: V-Mogilny 52 (Hedican, McLean) (sh). Second Period: None. Third Period: V-Ronning 17 (Mogilny, Oksiuta). 3, V-Ronning 18 (Babych, Courtnall) (pp). Shots on goal: V- 9-7-12—28. B- 9-12-11—32. Goalies: V-McLean. B-Hasek.

St. Louis	1	1	2—4
Edmonton	0	1	2—3

First Period: S.L.-MacInnis 14 (Gretzky, Olsson) (pp). Second Period: S.L.-Pearson 5 (Hull, Kravchuk) (pp). 3, E-Richardson 2 (Czerkawski, Arnott). Third Period: E-Arnott, 19 (Weight, Satan) (pp). 5, E-Ciger 26 (Norton, Weight) (pp). 6, S.L.-, Hull 35 (Boron, MacInnis). 7, S.L.-Kravchuk 6 (Hudson, Pearson). Shots on goal: S.L.- 12-13-14—39. E- 5-8-7—20. Goalies: S.L.-Fahr. E-Joseph.

Calgary	1	1	3—5
San Jose	0	1	0—1

First Period: C-Fleury 35 (Tilley, Roberts) Second Period: S.J.-Donovan 11 (Ragnarsson, Terreri). 3, C-Roberts 17 (Tilley, Fleury). Third Period: C-Fleury 36 (Tilley, Roberts) (pp). 5, C-McCarthy 9,. 6, C-Sullivan 7 (Chiasson). Shots on goal: C- 9-17-9—35. S.J.- 9-8-4—21. Goalies: C-Tabaracci. S.J.-Terreri.

Tampa Bay	1	1	0—2
Anaheim	0	0	2—2

First Period: T-Houlder 5 (Bradley, Hamrlik) (pp). Second Period: T-Bradley 18 (Houlder, Bellows) (pp). Third Period: A-Kariya 37 (Selanne, Valk) :34 (pp). 4, A-J.Sacco 9 (Hicks, Van Allen). Overtime: None. Shots on goal: T- 8-6-7-2—23. A- 3-6-13-1—23. Goalies: T-Puppa. A-Shtalenkov.

Detroit	2	3	1—6
Chicago	0	2	0—2

First Period: D-Bergevin 1,. 2, D-Yzerman 32 (Konstantinov). Second Period: D-Konstantinov 10,. 4, C-, Roenick 31 (Chellios, Suter) (pp). 5, C-Craven 15 (Weinrich, Savard). 6, D-Emery 11 (Johnson, Yzerman). 7, D-Brown 8 (Fedorov, Ciccarelli). Third Period: D-Lidstrom 13 (Fedorov, Konstantinov) (pp). Shots on goal: D- 10-13-13—36. C- 10-14-7—31. Goalies: D-Vernon. C-Hackett.

Toronto	0	0	0—0
Colorado	1	1	2—4

First Period: Colorado, Sakic 40 (Forsberg). Second Period: Colorado, Deadmarsh 19 (Sakic). Third Period: Colorado, Murray 6 (Lemieux, Forsberg). 4, Colorado, Simon 10 (Ricci, Keane). Shots on goal: T- 7-12-7—26. Colorado 8-16-8—32. Goalies: T-Beaupre. Colorado, Roy.

GOLF

Doral Open

Leading final scores Sunday at the $1.8 million Doral-Ryder Open, played on the Doral Resort and Country Club's 6,939-yard, par-72 Blue Course in Miami:

Greg Norman	67-69-67-66—269
Michael Bradley	64-71-70-66—271
Vijay Singh	70-66-67-68—271
Fulton Allem	67-71-70-66—274
Jerry Kelly	67-71-69-67—274
Jay Haas	72-68-68-67—275
Joe Ozaki	69-65-71-70—275
Larry Nelson	66-73-71-67—277
Ray Floyd	68-70-71-68—277
Jeff Sluman	66-71-72-68—277
Jesper Parnevik	69-71-69-69—277
Patrick Burke	67-73-68-69—277
Lennie Clements	71-67-68-71—277

SOCCER

EUROPEAN LEAGUE STANDINGS

DUTCH FIRST DIVISION

PSV 57 points; Ajax 56, Feyenoord 48, Sparta 38, Willem II 36, Vitesse 36, Heerenveen 36, NAC 33, FC Groningen 30, RKC 30, Roda JC 29, FC Twente 29, Fortuna Sitt. 23, NEC 19, GA Eagles 16, FC Utrecht 16, De Graafschap 16, FC Volendam 14.

SPANISH FIRST DIVISION

Atletico Madrid 65 points, Barcelona 57, Compostela 53, Valencia 52, Espanyol 51, Real Madrid 47, Betis 47, Tenerife 45, Real Sociedad 44, Deportivo de La Coruna 41, Zaragoza 36, Celta 34, Athletic Bilbao 34, Sevilla 33, Oviedo 32, Racing Santander 31, Albacete 30, Sporting Gijon 29, Rayo Vallecano 28, Merida 27, Valladolid 26, Salamanca 34.

GERMAN BUNDESLIGA

Bayern Munich 44 points, Borussia Dortmund 42, VfB Stuttgart 31, Monchengladbach 31, Hansa Rostock 29, Hamburg SV 29, Schalke 28, 1860 Munich 27, Bayer Leverkusen 26, Karlsruhe SC 26, Eintracht Frankfurt 24, SC Freiburg 23, FC St. Pauli 21, Werder Bremen 21, FC Kaiserslautern 19, FC Cologne 18, Fortuna Duesseldorf 18, KFC Uerdingen 14.

ENGLISH PREMIER LEAGUE

Newcastle 61 points, Manchester United 57, Liverpool 55, Aston Villa 49, Tottenham 48, Everton 46, Arsenal 45, Chelsea 43, Nottingham Forest 43, Blackburn 42, West Ham 39, Leeds 35, Middlesbrough 34, Sheffield Wednesday 29, Wimbledon 26, Coventry 26, Manchester City 26, Southampton 25, Queens Park Rangers 22, Bolton 19.

SCOTTISH PREMIER DIVISION

Rangers 68 points, Celtic 65, Aberdeen 43, Hearts 40, Hibernian 36, Raith 35, Kilmarnock 30, Motherwell 28, Falkirk 23, Partick 23.

ITALIAN FIRST DIVISION

AC Milan 53 points, Fiorentina 44, Parma 43, Juventus 42, Lazio 39, Inter 38, Roma 35, Sampdoria 32, Vicenza 32, Udinese 31, Napoli 30, Cagliari 30, Atalanta 27, Piacenza 25, Torino 24, Padova 21, Cremonese 18, Bari 18.

FRENCH FIRST DIVISION

Paris-St.Germain 57 points, Auxerre 52, Metz 51, Monaco 50, Lens 49, Montpellier 47, Guingamp 44, Nantes 43, Rennes 42, Strasbourg 41, Bastia 38, Le Havre 38, Lyon 37, Nice 34, Cannes 33, Bordeaux 33, Lille 29, Saint-Etienne 27, Gueugnon 26, Martigues 21.

OLYMPIC QUALIFYING

SOUTH AMERICAN ZONE

Argentina 2, Venezuela 0
Brazil 3, Uruguay 1

CRICKET

World Cup

WEST INDIES VS. AUSTRALIA

MONDAY, IN JAIPUR, INDIA

Australia innings: 229-6 (50 overs)
West Indies innings: 232-6 (48.5 overs)
Result: West Indies won by 4 wickets.

Group A Standings: Sri Lanka 8 points, Australia 6, India 4, West Indies 4, Kenya 2, Zimbabwe 2.

TENNIS

U.S. Indoor Championships

IN PHILADELPHIA

Final

Jim Courier (2), United States, def. Chris Woodruff, United States, 6-4, 6-3.

BASEBALL

Exhibition Results

SUNDAY'S GAMES

Pittsburgh 4, Chicago White Sox (ss) 3
Cincinnati 5, Cleveland 4
Los Angeles 5, Houston 2
Minnesota (ss) 9, Boston 6, 10 innings
Chicago White Sox (ss) 5, Minnesota (ss) 3
Montreal 6, Atlanta 2
Baltimore 3, N.Y. Mets 1
Kansas City 4, St. Louis 3
Texas 6, Philadelphia 5
Toronto 6, N.Y. Yankees 5, 12 innings
Detroit 7, Florida 0
California (ss) 4, Oakland (ss) 4, 11 innings
Chicago Cubs 5, Milwaukee 3
San Francisco 7, Colorado 6
California (ss) 5, Oakland (ss) 4
San Diego 14, Seattle 7

TRANSITIONS

BASEBALL

AMERICAN LEAGUE

BOSTON—Agreed to terms with Matt Murray, Rafael Orellano, Bryan Eversgerd and Tim Wakefield, pitchers; Scott Hatteberg, catcher; and Troy O'Leary, Jose Malave, Rick Holtfield and Brent Cookson, outfielders.

DETROIT—Renewed the contract of Chris Gomez, shortstop, for 1 year. Signed Sean Bergman, Mike Christopher, Jose Lima and Felipe Lira, pitchers; John Flaherty, catcher; and Danny Bautista, Bobby Higginson and Duane Singleton, outfielders.

KANSAS CITY—Agreed to terms with Jason Jacome, pitcher, on 1-year contract. Agreed to terms with Tom Goodwin, Johnny Damon and Michael Tucker, outfielders; Joe Vitiello, first baseman-designated hitter; and Jim Pittsley, pitcher.

MILWAUKEE—Agreed to terms with Graeme Lloyd, pitcher, and Matt Mieske, outfielder, on 1-year contracts.

NEW YORK—Agreed to terms with Robert Eenhoorn, infielder, on 1-year contract. Agreed to terms with Mark Hutton and Andy Pettitte, pitchers; Jorge Posada, catcher; and Andy Fox, infielder, on one-year contracts. Reassigned Kevin Maas, outfielder, to the minor-league camp.

SEATTLE—Agreed to terms with Dan Wilson, catcher, on 2-year contract. Agreed to terms with Bobby Ayala and Edwin Hurtado, pitchers, on one-year contracts.

TEXAS—Agreed to terms with Luis Ortiz, infielder, Rick Helling, pitcher; Benji Gil, infielder; and Rikkert Faneyte, outfielder, on one-year contracts.

TORONTO—Agreed to terms with Robert Perez, outfielder, on 1-year contract. Signed Alex Gonzalez, infielder, and Shawn Green, outfielder, to 1-year contracts. Renewed the contract of Bill Risley, pitcher.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

ATLANTA—Agreed to terms with Ryan Klesko, outfielder; Javier Lopez and Tyler Houston, catchers; Ed Giovanola, infielder; and Pedro Borbon, Brad Clontz and Greg McMichael, pitchers, on 1-year contracts.

CHICAGO—Agreed to terms with Steve Trachsel, Jim Bullinger, Kevin Foster, Turk Wendell and Amaury Telemaco, pitchers; Matt Franco, infielder; and Doug Glanville, outfielder.

CINCINNATI—Sold the contract of Don Slaught, catcher, to California for an undisclosed amount. Agreed to terms with Bret Boone, second baseman, on 1-year contract.

COLORADO—Agreed to terms with Steve Reed, pitcher, on 1-year contracts.

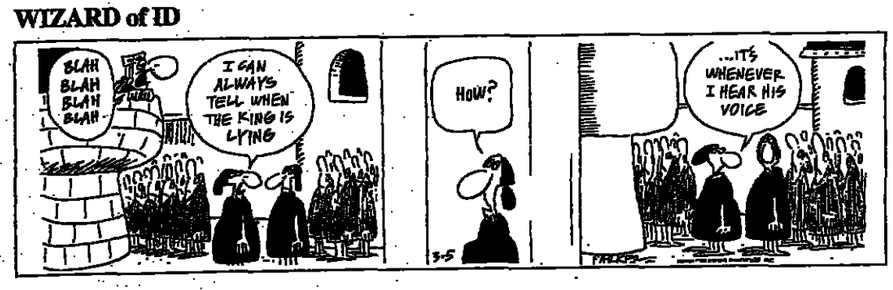
FLORIDA—Agreed to terms with Kurt Miller and Randy Veres, pitchers, and Quilvio Veras, infielder, on 1-year contracts.

HOUSTON—Agreed to terms with Dean Hartgraves and Mark Small, pitchers, and James Mouton and Mike Simms, outfielders, on 1-year contracts. Agreed to terms with Tony Eusebio, catcher; Orlando Miller, infielder; and Mike Hampton, Doug Brocail and Billy Wagner, pitchers, on 1-year contracts.

LOS ANGELES—Agreed to terms with Raul Mondesi, outfielder, on 2-year contract. Agreed to terms with Ismael Valdes, pitcher, on 1-year contract. Renewed the contract of Roger Cedeno, outfielder.

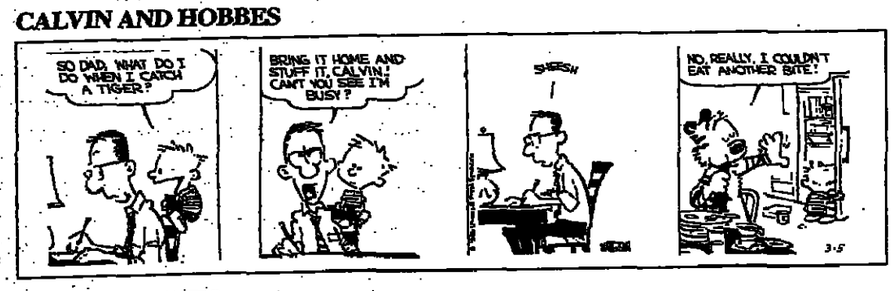
DOONESBURY

WIZARD of ID



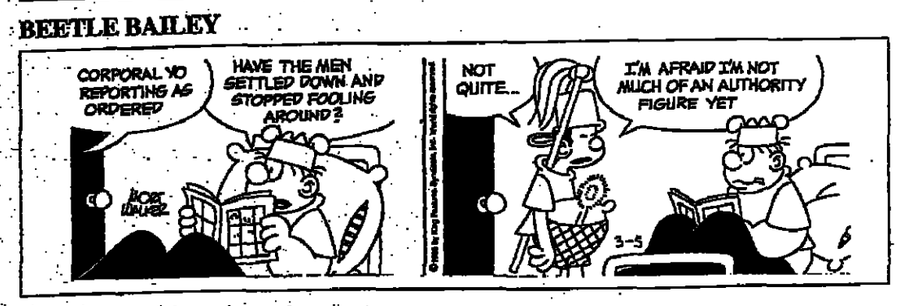
PEANUTS

CALVIN AND HOBBES

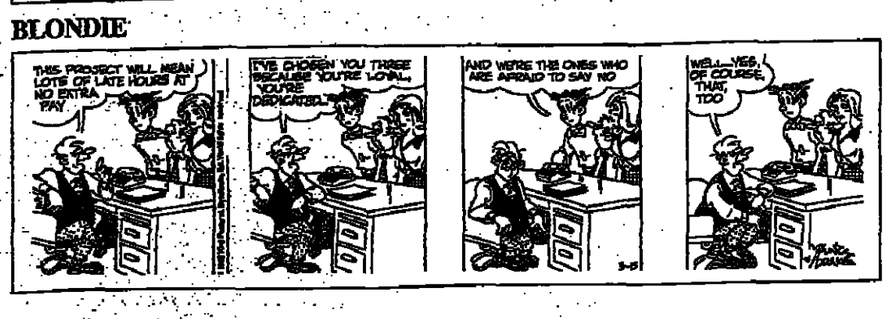


GARFIELD

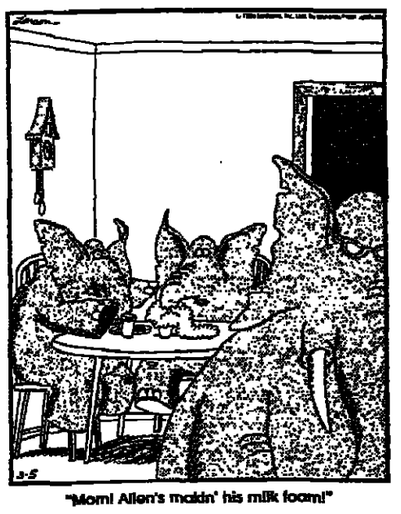
BEETLE BAILEY



BLONDIE



THE FAR SIDE



JUMBLE® THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Mike Argirion

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

YUCIJ

EVERF

GLEIMN

TULIED

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here : A ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( )

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: FABLE WEIGH STANZA SUBDUE
Answer: What they considered the merger of the candy companies — A SWEET DEAL

"Mom! Allen's makin' his milk foam!"

ART BUCHWALD

Hi, I'm a Candidate

WASHINGTON — Here are the political commercials you will never see on television.

"Hi, I'm Steve Forbes, and I paid for this commercial with my own money. I'm running for president because I am the only one who can afford it. I may not be the best man for the job, but when I get my flat tax I'll be a lot more fun than the other candidates. If you don't understand my flat tax proposal, I'll fly you to New Jersey and personally explain it to you."

Buchwald

"Call me Lamar Alexander. Steve Forbes has spent $20 million on his campaign. The American people will regret not making him their candidate. As for myself, I am not against you voting for me the first time around as long as you don't make a habit of it."

"Hi, my name is Pat Buchanan, and, like everyone else running for president, I'm praying that the best man wins and the Republican Party comes out on top. Maybe I don't have all the answers, my friends, but that doesn't mean I am not a good and honest man who has all his suits made in Mexico. No matter if I win or lose, I will fight to the death to allow every voter to carry a gun during the primaries. I have been criticized for having racists, white supremacists and anti-Semites on my staff. Well, nobody is perfect. At least they're not illegal immigrants from El Salvador."

"Hi, I am Robert Dornan, and the difference between me and the other presidential candidates is that if I am elected I would nuke Havana and solve the Cuban problem once and for all. I may not be as cute as Senator Alfonse D'Amato, but I'm cute enough to live in the White House."

"My name is Bob Dole, and as Senate Majority Leader everyone calls me 'Chuckles.' I am asking for your vote today, not because I am the most qualified person for the office but because I am a veteran of World War II. I have no better ideas for the country than Bill Clinton, but I do believe that we should have a seasoned man over 70 at the helm of this great nation. My Republican opponents have been taking a lot of *cheap shots at me, but I know* that they don't mean it. They're all good and dedicated men, and I am proud to run against them. If I am unsuccessful I am not going to blame anybody but my own inept campaign. If you don't vote for me, why not take another look at Louis Farrakhan?"

Ptolemaic Fortress Found in Sinai

Agence France-Presse

CAIRO — Egyptian archaeologists have uncovered a Ptolemaic fortress in the Sinai, the first from that era found in the peninsula. Halim Nur Eddin, the head of antiquities, said the fortress was discovered at East Qantara near the Suez Canal.

At the base of one of the walls a cache of 500 bronze Ptolemaic coins were found. The remains of a grain silo were also uncovered.

Coen Brothers: A Movie World of Their Own

By William McDonald
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The wintry landscape is flat and bleak, a whiteout broken only by a strip of two-lane blacktop, a muddy police cruiser on the shoulder, a blossom of blood in the snow. A couple of officers have come out from town to investigate. A car upside down in a farmer's field and three bodies have been found. Pretty mysterious. It's not every day they get a triple homicide in these parts. One bumpkin of an officer is baffled. Jeez, he says.

Checking tire prints, studying where the victims fell, the chief, it appears, will have two and two put together in a jiff. At one point the chief squats to peer at a bullet-torn body pinned inside the overturned car and starts to feel queasy. Gruesome stuff? No, not that. "Morning sickness," the chief says. She's seven months pregnant.

Down the road a bit stands a towering Paul Bunyan, his trusty ax propped on a broad, plaid-flanneled shoulder. The statue is there to welcome motorists to town, a place called Brainerd, and the face looks pleasant enough at first glance: bright-eyed and smiling, even down-home friendly. But the longer you look, the creepier the expression becomes. The wide eyes begin to look crazed, the frozen smile scary. You're in Minnesota, Coen brothers country.

In particular, you're in the early scenes of "Fargo," a new movie (opening in the United States Friday) by Joel and Ethan Coen, those flamboyantly offbeat, famously symbiotic filmmakers who have been impressing, amusing, puzzling and sometimes annoying audiences for more than a decade now.

In a literal sense, too, you're on the Coen brothers' old stomping ground. Before they lit out to make movies like "Raising Arizona," "Miller's Crossing" and "Barton Fink," *gathering film festival awards and a* cult following, the Coens grew up in a Minneapolis suburb, St. Louis Park, in the 1950s and '60s and knew the open country beyond *it, stretching west into the Dakotas.*

But in a broader sense you're on the tricky cinematic terrain that makes a film by the Coen brothers so recognizably theirs, and yet so hard to get a handle on. Mention to cinephiles that a film is a Coen brothers movie, and you'll get knowing nods. Ask them to define a Coen brothers movie, and you'll get searching looks. "They're unreducible," says Geoffrey Gilmore, the program director of the Sundance Film Festival, which has twice showcased films by the Coens. "They can't be defined in a simplistic fashion."

Sara Krulwich/The New York Times
Joel (left) and Ethan Coen add "Fargo" to their peculiar cinematic country.

It's a refrain heard throughout the film world. "Their style is so personal, you can't pigeonhole them," says Joel Silver, who surprised Hollywood by helping the Coens produce their extravagant, ultimately disastrous, *1994 comedy "The Hudsucker Proxy."*

The Coens themselves act puzzled and amused by the high-minded discussion they stir up. By their account, they just do what *comes intuitively. "I don't think there's a* thread, at least a conscious thread, anyway, between the different stories we're telling," says Joel Coen, who directs. "Sometimes, when people point out to us things that are common to the different movies, it's almost like, 'Oh, yeah, I guess that's the case,' as opposed to 'Right, that's how it was designed.'"

"It's what you call style in retrospect only," says Ethan Coen, who produces and shares screenwriting credits with his brother. "A the point of actually making the movie, it's just about making individual choices . . ."

". . . about the best way to tell the story, scene by scene," Joel interjects, finishing his brother's sentence, as he often does. "You make specific choices that you think are *appropriate or compelling or interesting for* that particular scene. Then, at the end of the day, you put it all together and somebody looks at it and, if there's some consistency to *it, they say, Well, that's their style."*

The brothers are talking in their office in an apartment building in Manhattan. The decor has the secondhand, thrown-together look of a graduate student's off-campus apartment. The brothers, too, could pass for the students they once were. Joel, a product of New York University's film school, is in jeans and sweatshirt and wears a ponytail and the beginnings of a Vandyke beard. Ethan, his face wreathed in a mop of light brown curls and matching beard, appears bookish and mussed, much as he might have while cramming for his finals at Princeton, where he studied philosophy.

But you wouldn't *immediately take them* for brothers. Maybe roommates. Where Joel is tall, dark and talkative, Ethan is slight of build, pallid and sparing of words.

High on a shelf behind them looms a replica of the Paul Bunyan statue that seems to place "Fargo" in the realm of tall tales. Yet the film's framework is actually a crime *story based on real events that the Coens say* occurred in 1987: a tale of a sappy suburban car dealer (played by William H. Macy) who is so deep in debt that he arranges to have his *wife kidnapped — "a no-rough-stuff type* deal," he insists — in order to collect the ransom money from his rich father-in-law (Harve Presnell).

*It's what the Coens hang on that frame*work, however, that gives "Fargo" the Coen look. As the abduction scheme goes awry with horrific results, the story line also takes unexpected turns, toward *the farcical and the* strange.

One running joke has the pregnant investigator, Chief Marge Gunderson (played *by Frances McDormand, Joel Coen's wife)* periodically chowing down with her stolid husband, Norm, a postage-stamp designer and fellow gourmand.

Then there are the bad guys, a constantly annoyed small-time hood (Steve Buscemi), maybe the only sane character in the crowd, and his partner (Peter Stormare), a seemingly lobotomized specimen of depravity with a hankering for pancakes.

Sprinkled throughout are a handful of the Coen brothers' trademark set-piece scenes, like one involving a too-cheerful Japanese-American with a Nordic accent, emotional problems and a tendency to look up old high school classmates for dates.

The Coens have always had their detractors. The brief against them is that they're too clever by half, that their films are *show-offy, self-congratulating and at bottom* coldhearted and condescending toward their characters.

The film critic Stanley Kauffmann, for one, began his review of "Barton Fink" in The New Republic in 1991 by announcing that "those arty nuisances, Joel and Ethan Coen, are back." He still has little good to say about them. "I think they're pretentious, affected bores," Kauffmann says.

POSTCARD

Arpège Picks Up Tour d'Argent's Fallen Star

By Craig R. Whitney
New York Times Service

PARIS — If there was any doubt that the red Michelin guide was still the bible of French gastronomy, it was dispelled by reactions to the long-anticipated demotion of one of the country's most celebrated restaurants, the Tour d'Argent in Paris, in the 1996 edition published Monday.

For all but one of the 63 years the guide has conferred three stars on what it considered the finest restaurants in France, meaning cuisine so exceptional it was worth a special trip, the Tour d'Argent has been on the list.

Its sixth-floor view of Notre Dame, floodlit across the Seine in the evening at the restaurant's expense, is still unique. But the guide that came out Monday gave the restaurant only two stars, meaning worth a detour if you happen to be in the neighborhood anyway — but no more.

"I feel for him," said Paul Bocuse, whose restaurant in Collonges au Mont d'Or near Lyon kept its three-star rating in the Michelin Guide. Whether Bocuse would hold onto it was a big question after the competing GaultMillau guide *demoted him from four toques or chef's* hats, its highest rating, to three this year. "The GaultMillau is a joke," Bocuse sneered.

Michelin gave its top rating this year to 19 restaurants, most of them the same as last year, awarding the 39-year-old chief Alain Passard's restaurant Arpège, the third star taken away from the Tour d'Argent. GaultMillau slashed its list of top restaurants from 28 to only 12 this year, and Arpège is not among them.

GaultMillau had long ago demoted the Tour d'Argent to only two toques, and numerous other critics have long been saying the restaurant had lost its edge in the kitchen, if not the charm of its location and the boutonniered Terrail. "It is true," lamented a critic in the daily Le Figaro a few weeks ago, "that this 'admirable' restaurant has sunk into outrageous commercialism."

Everyone who orders duck, La Tour d'Argent's specialty, gets a certificate with the number of the duck on it, and it has served more than 842,000 since *1878. Increasingly, critics have found* the cuisine less impressive than the ceremony. But it took the Michelin guide to make its downfall official.

Another three-star restaurant, Pierre Gagnaire's in recession-hit Saint-Etienne, was stricken just before publication of this year's guide, after Gagnaire went into receivership.

PEOPLE

THE film "La Haine" (Hate), a tale of alienation in Paris's suburban ghettos directed by **Mathieu Kassovitz**, was named best film at the Césars in France, and "Land and Freedom" by the British director **Ken Loach** won for best foreign film. **Claude Sautet** won the César for best director for "Nelly et Mr. Arnaud," and **Michel Serrault** was named best actor for his performance in the same film. The best actress award went to **Isabelle Huppert** for "La Cérémonie."

□

Ron Howard, who was not nominated for an Academy Award for his directorial work on "Apollo 13" (although the film was), took the top prize from the Directors Guild of America, marking the first time in a decade — and only the fourth time since the DGA awards started in 1949 — that the winner won't repeat at the Oscars. **Woody Allen** received the D.W. Griffith Award for distinguished achievement in film direction. **Mira Sorvino**, who stars in Allen's latest film, "Mighty Aphrodite," accepted for Allen, *who was in Europe but sent a video*taped acceptance. "I recently turned 60 years old. Practically a third of my life is over," Allen said. "I hope in the rest of *my life, I can live up to the honor you've* bestowed on me." A lifetime achievement in news award went to **Arthur Bloom**, director of "60 Minutes" and other CBS News programs.

□

In a strange legal twist for lawyer-turned-author **John Grisham**, the writer claims his late agent stole from him for years. Grisham is suing the estate of **Jay Garon**, claiming that Garon and Grisham's lawyer, **Elliott J. Lefkowitz**, diverted funds to Lefkowitz. The suit filed in Oxford, Mississippi, does not stipulate how much Garon allegedly took from Grisham, whose 1994-95 income was estimated in Forbes magazine at $29 million. Garon had been Grisham's only agent until his death on Aug. 23 from a heart attack.

□

The ***Beatles*** *won't get back together* — even for $225 million, their Apple label announced. The surviving Beatles — **Paul McCartney, George Harrison** and **Ringo Starr** — turned down the offer to stage a world tour from a consortium of German and American businessmen. "The size of the offer is scandalous, it's ridiculous," McCartney said. "From the money point of view, most people would do it. But to me, the three of us isn't as exciting as the four of us. The Beatles were always four." The Beatles split in 1970 and have steadfastly refused to get back together even before **John Lennon**'s death in 1980. But Paul, George and Ringo released "Free as a Bird" late last year after remixing a recording left by Lennon. It sold 8.9 million copies. Apple's announcement Monday was timed to coincide with the release of a second such recording, "Real Love."

□

Garth Brooks *embarks next week on* a concert tour to jump-start sales of his latest album — and his enthusiasm. "Fresh Horses" has sold 2.6 million *copies, a tepid response for an album by* Brooks. "If the record and ticket sales don't tell me that I'm stirring things up or changing people's lives, then I think it's *time for me to hang it up,"* the country singer told the Los Angeles Times. "You want to be remembered at your best. You don't want to be a trivia question on some cheesy game show in 20 years and see the contestant get it wrong."

□

Nicole Miller tied the knot in high fashion at City Hall in New York. The designer wore a white knee-length jacket over a black dress, her own creation, for the nuptials, which were performed by **Mayor Rudolph Giuliani**. The groom, **Kim Taipale**, who runs a technology institute at Columbia University's Teachers College, added a festive touch: He wore a Nicole Miller tie.

□

King Juan Carlos I of Spain will receive the Franklin D. Roosevelt Four Freedoms Medal at a ceremony in the Netherlands on May 11, the organizing Roosevelt Foundation said on Monday. Other award winners will include **Shimon Peres** and the former Archbishop of Canterbury, **Lord Runcie**. The foundation is based in the southern Dutch province of Zeeland, where Roosevelt's ancestors lived.

Efrem Lukatsky/The Associated Press
STAR PERFORMANCE — Maya Plisetskaya, 70, performing "Isadora Duncan," a ballet dedicated to the American dancer, in Kiev.

WEATHER

Europe

	Today High C/F	Today Low C/F	Tomorrow High C/F	Tomorrow Low C/F
Algarve	17/62	12/53 pc	16/61	11/52 sh
Amsterdam	7/44	3/37 c	9/48	4/39 c
Ankara	2/35	-6/22 c	12/53	3/37 sh
Athens	11/52	9/48 r	10/50	3/37 sh
Barcelona	13/55	4/39 pc	14/57	8/46 s
Belgrade	-1/31	-8/18 sn	3/37	-3/27 c
Berlin	4/39	-2/29 pc	7/44	1/34 c
Brussels	8/46	2/35 c	10/50	4/39 c
Budapest	2/35	-4/25 c	7/44	-1/31 s
Copenhagen	1/34	-1/31 r	3/37	-2/29 pc
Costa Del Sol	16/61	11/52 pc	17/62	12/53 r
Dublin	12/53	1/34 s	12/53	4/39 s
Edinburgh	11/52	3/37 s	9/48	5/41 pc
Florence	4/39	-3/27 c	10/50	3/37 s
Frankfurt	3/37	-4/25 pc	6/43	0/32 r
Geneva	4/39	-2/29 pc	7/44	2/35 c
Helsinki	-1/31	-6/22 c	-1/31	-7/20 pc
Istanbul	6/43	2/35 r	10/50	2/35 r
Las Palmas	20/68	17/62 c	19/66	14/57 c
Lisbon	16/61	10/50 pc	15/59	10/50 r
London	10/50	3/37 c	11/52	5/41 c
Madrid	13/55	1/34 pc	16/61	4/39 pc
Milan	5/41	-5/22 pc	9/48	3/37 pc
Moscow	-1/31	-5/24 sn	-3/27	-8/18 sn
Munich	1/34	-8/18 c	5/41	-1/31 sf
Nice	9/48	-1/31 pc	9/48	6/43 pc
Oslo	4/39	-3/27 c	4/39	-5/22 pc
Mallorca	12/53	6/43 pc	14/57	9/48 s
Paris	8/48	3/37 pc	11/52	4/39 c
Prague	1/34	-7/20 r	4/39	-1/31 pc
Reykjavik	5/41	1/34 r	7/44	3/37 r
Rome	4/39	-4/25 c	8/46	2/35 c
St. Petersburg	1/34	-7/20 pc	-1/31	-8/18 c
Stockholm	1/34	-3/27 r	2/35	-5/24 pc
Strasbourg	5/41	-1/31 r	8/46	2/35 c
Tallinn	-2/29	-5/24 c	0/32	-5/22 pc
Venice	5/41	-1/31 pc	10/50	4/39 pc
Vienna	1/34	-4/25 sn	7/44	1/34 pc
Warsaw	1/34	-7/20 pc	3/37	-3/27 sn
Zurich	3/37	-4/25 c	7/44	1/34 c

Oceania

Auckland	22/71	14/57 c	22/71	16/61 pc
Sydney	25/77	18/64 c	26/79	19/66 pc

Forecast for Wednesday through Friday, as provided by AccuWeather.

Jetstream

Unseasonably Cold · Unseasonably Hot · Heavy Rain · Heavy Snow

North America
*Rain will fall in Washing*ton, D.C., and New York City Wednesday and Thursday with rain or snow in Boston. The same storm will bring snow to Toronto and Chicago. Bitter cold with ferocious winds will follow the storm. Record cold will grip the Midwest. The West Coast will be mainly dry and mild.

Europe
Mainly dry, chilly weather is expected in London later this week. Paris will have showers of rain or snow Thursday into Friday. Rain will dampen parts of Spain and Portugal, and eventually Italy. Rather cold weather will encompass the eastern nations, as well as Scandinavia.

Asia
Rain will soak North and South Korea then change to snow or flurries for Thursday into Friday with harsh, cold winds. Japan will be rainy on Thursday then colder on Friday. Beijing will be bitterly cold while Shanghai turns quite cold. Warm in Hong Kong Wednesday and Thursday; cooler on Friday.

Middle East

	Today High C/F	Today Low C/F	Tomorrow High C/F	Tomorrow Low C/F
Abu Dhabi	36/79	23/73 t	36/79	17/62 pc
Beirut	15/59	13/55 sh	17/62	13/55 sh
Cairo	20/68	13/55 pc	26/79	9/48 s
Damascus	13/55	5/41 sh	12/53	6/43 c
Jerusalem	12/53	9/48 pc	16/61	9/48 c
Luxor	25/77	8/46 s	33/91	11/52 s
Riyadh	28/79	11/52 s	28/79	13/55 pc

Africa

	Today High C/F	Today Low C/F	Tomorrow High C/F	Tomorrow Low C/F
Algiers	14/57	9/48 pc	17/62	13/55 s
Cape Town	26/79	14/57 s	31/88	17/62 s
Casablanca	19/66	11/52 s	20/68	9/48 pc
Harare	22/71	9/48 s	25/77	9/48 s
Lagos	31/88	26/79 pc	31/88	27/80 pc
Nairobi	22/71	11/52 pc	26/79	13/55 pc
Tunis	11/52	6/43 c	13/55	6/43 c

Asia

	Today High C/F	Today Low C/F	Tomorrow High C/F	Tomorrow Low C/F
Bangkok	32/89	21/70 pc	33/91	23/73 pc
Beijing	13/55	-1/31 s	11/52	3/37 pc
Hong Kong	23/73	14/57 s	23/71	16/61 c
Manila	32/89	23/73 c	31/88	22/71 c
New Delhi	30/86	18/64 s	34/93	18/64 s
Seoul	7/44	-2/29 pc	8/46	-3/27 pc
Shanghai	15/59	3/37 s	11/52	8/46 r
Singapore	31/88	22/71 s	32/89	23/73 s
Taipei	22/71	10/50 s	23/73	13/55 s
Tokyo	9/48	1/34 sn	8/46	-1/31 pc

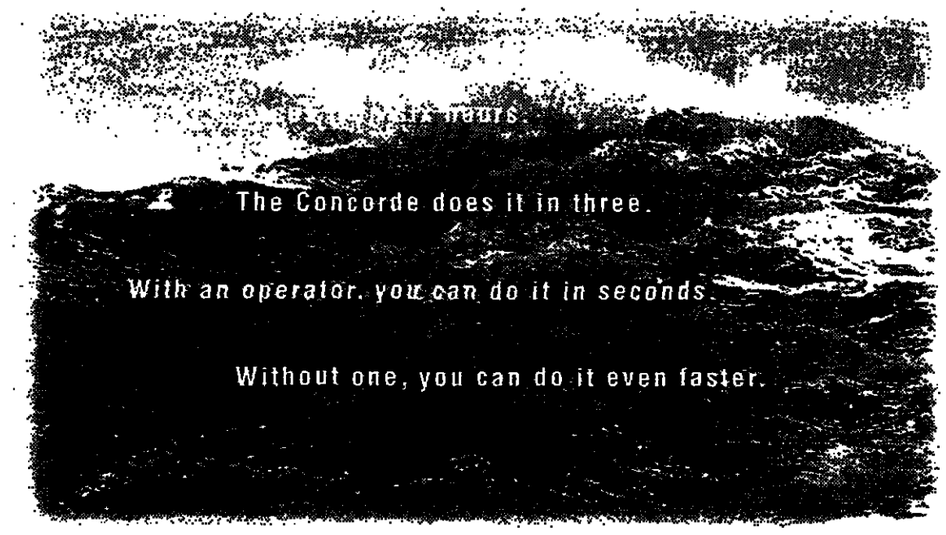
Latin America

Buenos Aires	27/80	16/61 pc	27/80	16/64 pc
Caracas	28/82	18/64 pc	29/84	18/64 s
Lima	27/80	21/70 pc	27/80	21/70 pc
Mexico City	23/73	7/44 s	24/75	8/46 s
Rio de Janeiro	29/82	23/73 pc	29/84	24/75 pc
Santiago	29/84	11/52 s	29/84	11/52 pc

North America

Anchorage	4/39	-12/11 s	0/32	-12/11 pc
Atlanta	23/73	10/50 s	19/66	12/53 c
Boston	3/37	-2/29 s	5/41	-2/29 c
Chicago	4/39	3/37 c	9/48	-1/31 r
Denver	19/66	7/44 s	16/61	-1/31 pc
Detroit	3/37	-1/31 pc	8/46	0/32 sn
Honolulu	27/80	17/62 pc	27/80	19/66 pc
Houston	23/73	17/62 c	26/79	16/61 c
Los Angeles	19/66	8/46 c	23/73	10/50 c
Miami	26/79	19/66 pc	27/80	21/70 pc
Minneapolis	-1/31	-5/24 sf	2/35	-8/18 c
Montreal	-4/25	-6/22 pc	-2/29	-6/22 c
Nassau	27/80	20/68 pc	27/80	21/70 pc
New York	4/39	1/34 pc	7/44	2/35 c
Phoenix	24/75	12/53 s	26/79	12/53 pc
San Fran	16/61	10/50 r	16/61	9/48 r
Seattle	11/52	4/39 r	8/46	2/35 r
Toronto	-2/29	-8/18 pc	-1/31	-3/27 c
Vancouver	8/46	6/43 r	11/52	3/37 r
Washington	9/48	3/37 pc	13/55	7/44 r

Legend: s-sunny, pc-partly cloudy, c-cloudy, sh-showers, t-thunderstorms, r-rain, sf-snow flurries, sn-snow, Hce, W-Weather All maps, forecasts and data provided by AccuWeather, Inc. © 1996



AT&T lets you quickly place calls to the U.S. and to over 210 countries on your own. Just dial the AT&T Access Number for the country you're calling from listed below, then follow the voice prompts. Your call will get through fast. Fast, easy calling worldwide. *That's Your True Choice.* AT&T.

EUROPE

Armenia*†	8014111
Austria*†††	022-903-011
Belgium*	0-800-100-10
Bosnia†	00-800-0010
Bulgaria◆	00-800-0010
Croatia◆	99-385-0111
Czech Republic*	00-42-000-101
Denmark	8001-0010
Finland*	9800-100-10
France	19-0011
Germany	0130-0010
Gibraltar■	8800
Greece*	00-800-1311
Hungary*	000800-01111
Iceland*	800 9001
Ireland	1-800-550-000
Italy*	172-1011
Lithuania◆	80196
Luxembourg	0-800-0111
Macedonia, F.Y.R.*†††	99-800-4288
Monaco*	19-0011
Netherlands*	06-022-9111
Norway	800-190-11
Poland†*	00-0-800-111-1111
Portugal†	05017-1-288
Romania*	01-800-4288
Russia*†(Moscow)	155-5042
Slovak Rep.*†	00-42-000-101
Spain◆	900-99-00-11
Sweden	020-795-611
Switzerland*	0-800-550011
Turkey*	00-800-12277
Ukraine†	80100-11
United Kingdom	0800-89-0011
	0500-89-0011

MIDDLE EAST

Bahrain■	800-001
Cyprus*■	080-90010
Egypt* (Cairo)†	510-0200
Israel	177-100-2727
Jordan■	18 800 000
Kuwait■	800-288
Lebanon (Beirut)*††■	426-801
Qatar■	0800-011-77
Saudi Arabia■	1-800-10
Syria	0-801
U. Arab Emirates*■	800-121

AFRICA

Gabon*	080-001
Gambia*	00111
Ghana	0191
Ivory Coast*	00-111-11
Kenya†	0800-10
Liberia	797-797
Morocco■	002-11-0011
Sierra Leone	1100
South Africa	0-800-99-0123
Zambia◆	00-999
Zimbabwe†	110-998

AMERICAS

Argentina◆	001-800-200-1111
Bolivia*	0-800-1112
Brazil	000-8010
Canada■	1-800-225-5288
Chile	800-800-311
Colombia	980-11-0010
Costa Rica*■	0-800-0-114-114
Ecuador*	999-119
El Salvador*††	800-1785
Guatemala†††	190
Mexico000■	95-800-462-4240
Nicaragua◆	174
Panama■*	109
Peru*■	171
Venezuela*■	800-11-120

AT&T
Your True Choice

AT&T Access Numbers for countries in the Asia/Pacific region are listed daily in the Asian edition of the International Herald Tribune.

Automated calling not available from all countries or phones. Hold-faced countries permit country-to-country calling between more than 80 countries. Collect calling is available to the U.S. only. Caution: to country rates consist of the cost of a call to the U.S. plus an additional charge based on the country you are calling. You can call the U.S. from all the countries listed above. *Dial tone. Dial "02" first, outside Luxembourg. Dial "08" first, outside Brussels. Limited availability. †Operator calling only. ††Public phones require local coin payment during call. ◆Not available from public phones. ▲Wait several dial tones. ◆◆When calling from public phones, use phones marked "Limited". ■Calling available to most European countries. ▪Country-to-country calls can only be placed to this country. ©1996 AT&T